

Aug 23, 1855.

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

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## News of the Week.

THE little fairy of the German stories is the model which Parliament adopts for itself in the latter days of the session—a sprite which mingles mischief with hard work, frolics with things in the kitchen during the night, and leaves the abode in apple-pie order for the astonished servants in the morning. After wasting months in "discussions" which had infinitely more premises than conclusions—and very ineligible premises many of them were!—many more platitudes than arguments, the House of Commons, rebuked by Lord PALMERSTON's hint, that if it did not make haste it might have to sit till September, set itself to work in committee or otherwise to pass the Limited Liability Bill through its several stages, the Bill for rectifying the Beer blunder of last session, the better management of the Metropolitan Bill, Lord SHAPPELTON's Bill for removing penalties from congregations meeting even in private houses occasionally, and others. The Lords have been registering the edicts of the Commons, in an obedient spirit. The faithful Commons have likewise passed almost without question the supplemental estimates of the navy, army, and ordnance, giving Ministers as many millions as they required; and have duly told Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS to do what he proposed—to raise 7,000,000*l.* on Exchequer bills or bonds. This is in lieu of taxes, which are postponed till next session. The fidelity of the Commons is rewarded in the kindly accommodating spirit of Ministers. Lord PALMERSTON blandly waived the claim for money towards the commencement of the new public offices to be built around the butt-end of Downing-street from 50,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*—the smallest amount needed for rendering the present unsafe and uncomfortable buildings simply tenable. The House passed, without much question, a curious little vote of 40,000*l.* for public buildings and education in Southern Africa—a new dodge on the humane tack for the purpose of diverting the Kafirs from war! To think of attempting the conversion of Kafirs, Zulus, Bosjemans, and such races, to orderly citizens on an instalment of 40,000*l.*! However, Ministers might do worse with their money; they would have done worse, for instance, if they had given the American the sum for which he stipulated to exterminate the tribes.

Among the little questions which have been discussed have been the merits of Admiral WALCOTT and other naval officers, who regard themselves as having earned the Order of the Bath for an affair with pirates in 1846. Admiral WALCOTT insists, nine years after date, on knowing why her Most Gracious MAJESTY did not smile benignant and shower ribbons upon himself and his brother officers. Even the statute of limitations might have shut him out. But what order of chivalry was ever created by act of Parliament or a vote of the House? Was it thus that the Garter began?

Major REED's escapade was no exception to the smooth working. On the contrary, it was a pleasing effervescence; the laughter bursting out like innumerable bottles of "pop" at a militia jubilee. The Major gravely moved that the House should bind Ministers to an autumnal session. Promising to call Parliament, if he could not help it, Lord PALMERSTON asked the House to proceed to business, and the Major to withdraw his impediment. But it was Mr. DISRAELI who showed up the gallant member most effectually. Solemnly and ciceronically did Mr. DISRAELI protest against the attempt of the honourable member to entrap the Conservative Opposition into a vote of censure. The House "laughed consumedly;" but the grand Major, taking everything in tragic seriousness, rose up to deny that he had intended any vote of censure, or that he wanted to place the Opposition in antagonism to the Ministry; in short, he disclaimed any purpose of bringing about a state crisis; and the House—laughing more than ever—believed him! Some call him the *enfant terrible* of the House; but there is a difference between this and the general run of that monster—no one is afraid of him.

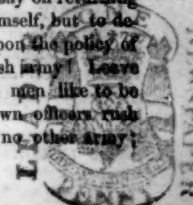
Lord DERBY has been at Goodwood; the minorities who club together for the purpose of harassing the Ministers have been nowhere; the venison is ordered for the white-bait dinner at Greenwich on Wednesday next, and the members are looking to the last grand division of the session.

A certain mildness and courteous matter-of-course spirit has seized upon the British people; and public men go through the most critical stages of their lives without an event. Before our last number was in the hands of many of our readers, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, from a private citizen, had been remade member for Marylebone, not only

without opposition, but without the thought of such a thing.

LORD CANNING receives his farewell dinner from the Directors of the East India Company, and sees occasion to rebuke them, not unjustly we must say, for the fluent facility of their personal compliments to him; as if to hand over the welfare of 150,000,000 to the keeping of a single man were a courtesy that could be completed with a wave of the hand over the wine-glasses. Nor is it only their welfare as a fixed and stationary thing which is entrusted to him. Perdition and glory are both in the scale confided to his holding. Our Government in India, which hangs entirely by the prestige of our management and our arms, and which might be forfeited by the indiscretions of a foolish Governor, is gradually developing itself into a rule which this world has never yet witnessed. A government by an alien race, entering more thoroughly into the business, feelings, and local interests of the natives than their own governments—not to be shaken by any native competitors because the natives would not trust any other government so well—introducing among them new arts, new habits, new associations, teaching them how to rule themselves in our own Anglo-Saxon fashion, and finding a certain success in the pupils—laying the foundation of something like a federative constitution—training public servants, admitting Hindoos to an equality of competition with British—in short, planning the expansion of a community far wealthier than fabled India, far happier than many that have lived in this changeable world—that is indeed a miraculous scheme to spring from the half-conscious head of old Routine! And it is all placed under the guidance of one hand, hitherto employed in steering our Post-office; one man now has as many millions of Indians under his control as lately he had post-letters annually. But so smoothly do things work now-a-days, that the directors smile the last ceremonies of livery and seisin amid the fruits of the desert.

Sir GEORGE BROWN, just returned from the Crimea, and welcomed by the grave residents of Leamington, can find nothing to say on returning thanks for the compliment to himself, but to deliver a brief but solemn lecture upon the policy of attempting no reforms in the British army. Leave it just as it is, he says; for the men like to be officered by gentlemen, and our own officers rush on to glory in a way equalled by no other army.



witness their deaths. We know that English officers have the habit of disobeying regulations by advancing too far in front of their men; we believe that any Englishman out of the ranks put in the same position would do the same; but it is not for us to dispute with Sir GEORGE. Suffice it to notice the extreme narrowness of that understanding, which could not suffer the idea of abolishing neck stocks in the torrid weather of a Levantine summer, and returns, oppressed with the experience of the Crimea, to preach upon the policy of looking to the escutcheon or private income of our officers, before we intrust them with humbler men. Yet Sir GEORGE, let us remember, stood second in succession to Lord RAGLAN—superior to JAMES SIMPSON.

Amongst personal notabilities, too, let us note the retirement of Mr. DUFFY from Parliament and British life, and his contemplated retreat to golden Australia. Prosperity be with him, and peace be found in his new abode! In these times of war, our sphere is decidedly too quiet for him; but in Australia he may perhaps raise some Irish question—discover some right of the Milesian to the exclusive possession of that soil; nay, perhaps, discover that Miletus, after all, was not the original land of the Irishman, but Australia.

Some exception to the rule of smoothness appears at first sight in the failure at the launch of the Marlborough. The vast ship, 245 feet long, by 206 broad, and 26 deep, was to have been floated on the waters for which it is destined in the presence of the QUEEN and a gay assemblage at Portsmouth on Tuesday. Everything went smoothly, excepting the keel of the ship. There was a hitch. The Court had to make the best of its way out of danger, and the launch had to be completed in the absence of royalty. Sailors in the vessel will probably remember the omen; for Queen VICTORIA has been so accustomed to be petted by Fortune, that the hitch under her gracious countenance looks like a calamity. Perhaps there may be a moral in the reverse. Are these very big ships exactly the thing we want just now?

There has been no hitch in the French loan. LOUIS NAPOLEON is certainly the grandest borrower that ever appeared; even the exhaustless PITT did but enjoy a traction of the Emperor's facility. The Heaven-born once attempted an open loan, but at ruinous interest, and the measure was botched in the mode of working. It did bring out one thing—that volunteer lenders were very anxious to come forward whenever there was an appeal made to them in that direct form. LOUIS NAPOLEON asks for 30,000,000*l.* sterling, and he is offered 136,000,000*l.*, besides 8,000,000*l.* from foreign sources. It is true that some portion of the subscriptions may be tendered in the forecalculation that the amount would be reduced, some portion may be simply ostentation on the part of men that could not produce the money; but making every allowance, it is manifest that he is the pet of the lenders.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, must look on with wonder and envy at such easy modes of raising the wind. For the Austrian Government is obliged to reduce its army in order to save expense, and yet it cannot raise money enough for present purposes. After a brief enjoyment of better credit it sees its financial state declining again; and the once productive Lombardo-Venetian kingdom yields nothing but disappointment.

Germany is in a curious state. The minor governments are so far in want of cash, that they are understood to be defaulting in the matter of keeping up the force which they are bound to maintain under the resolution of the Diet, that they shall remain in a state of preparation for war. The people of Wurtemberg see in this state of things a happy opportunity to enforce the claim to constitutions for all the German States; the more since the Western Powers (say the cunning people of Wurtemberg) see the necessity of consolidating Germany against the encroachments of Russia. Uncomfortable enough must kings and courtiers feel at this ominous movement of the ground beneath their feet! The Hanoverian Government has lately been attempting to retract the constitution given in 1848, but the people protest. The governments view with

dismay the recruitment of our Foreign Legion with Germans and Poles—a recruitment which, during the week, Mr. MILNER GIBSON has by hints asked Lord PALMERSTON to give up; but in vain, for Lord PALMERSTON perseveres. It is not wonderful that under these circumstances German exchequers should be shaky.

If we turn our regard from simple politics to business finance, the prospects of this country and the world at large, we shall find the promises of the early season thus far sustained. The agriculturists have been holding their society meeting at Carlisle, and exhibiting machinery to the natives; and Mr. MECHI has had his philosophical dinner at Tiptree Hall, with a survey of his farm. They have furnished contributions towards a review of the world's wealth, but not, perhaps, so much as they might, if we could have anything like an industrial Council somewhere in this season, to report progress. Journalists do something, but evidently we want a more systematic collection and concentration of reports from the several parts of commerce that bear upon each other. If our Money Market has been dull, the very dullness which stands in lieu of vicissitude shows how stout is the practical steadiness in the market. The decrease of Bank bullion to the extent of 685,000*l.*, the cloudiness of the weather, the reports from Germany, cannot affect our money public with more than a shade. Nothing is more conspicuous than the steadiness of business reported from every province of manufacturing industry. "Steadiness"—that is the almost universal word. Commercial philosophers say that the absence of speculation, and the general tendency to make work to order, which are now the rule, are not likely to continue through the prosperity that they will produce. Limited liability, and a reaction in favour of joint-stock banks as compared with private banks, or any pretext for extravagant action, will, say the prophets, set us spinning again, with a grand crash at the end. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Perhaps increased publicity, and sounder views of credit, which are gaining ground every day, may in future check this over-excited speculation, and block out "crisis." In the meanwhile the reports of good crops at home continue to be confirmed, and the reports from abroad are good, especially from America. In Canada they tell us that the grain crop will be the largest ever gathered. It is more set off to this prosperity that the odium or cryptogamous parasite which infests the vine, has shown itself extensively in Italy; but bread promises to be abundant everywhere. Industry amongst ourselves is working to order, credit is good and not abused, and hence in great part the smoothness which we have noticed.

Not that we are without our rubs. We have already noticed one hitch; a serious friction continues here and there, both in public and private life, sometimes amounting to shock. The commitment of DAVIDSON and GORDON to Newgate for trial reminds us of unsound parts in our commercial system. STRAHAN, PAUL, and Co. continue to make weekly appearances at Bow-street, and are likely to do so until September, then to be committed for trial.

The police inquiry into the disturbances at Hyde Park is almost a daily entertainment. The great HUGHES has been examined, and as CIALPILLETTO confessed that he "once did spit in the house of God," so HUGHES candidly allows that he did say "Damn your blood, men, feel your left!"—but he "only used the expression once!"

There is the select committee to investigate our adulterations; before which come witnesses, well-informed men, who justify adulterations, either by saying that they are only "impurity," or that the public likes them, or that, as the girl said when she was convicted of an unaccountable infant, "it is very little."

EDWARD RAWLE exemplifies another taint. RAWLE is a master mariner, competent, probably, to navigate a ship when sober; but unfortunately he put to sea when his head was top-heavy with spirits. The water was rising to his knees in his own cabin before he could rouse himself to go on deck to witness the loss of his ship and of many on board, and to save—one baby! For the instinct of humanity was not dead in the man, and it probably helped the jury to their wonderful verdict of acquittal.

The severest shock comes from Darlington, in Durham, where a gentleman of high station in the county is accused of slowly poisoning his wife,—

of being a male LAFARGE, a TAWELL of high rank; and some of the circumstantial evidence already collected is formidable. One sign of poisoning by arsenic, for example, is tingling of the hands; tingling of the hands did Mrs. WOOLER feel; and when the medical man noticed it, the husband said that it had been observed "the day before," on which she reminded her husband that she had asked him to tell the physician several days before. The wife dies, and the body is examined; and there is arsenic, surely enough, and traces of many another injury inflicted by our ways of life on a poor lady. It is Society pursuing its self-anatomy with the scalpel—and much of that frightful havoc upon the wife's vitals was going on, poison or no poison, while Mr. WOOLER was displaying "the hospitality of an English gentleman," and his admiring guests were boasting over the happiness of our moral land, "in which vice," &c.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### CRIMINAL LAW.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord BROUGHAM obtained certain returns, in continuation of a former return, having reference to the Criminal Law.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

### CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, was occupied in committee with the details of the Limited Liability Bill. In the evening, Lord PALMERSTON called the attention of the House to the state of the public business, and, observing that there were reasons upon which he would not dwell why the session should be closed by the 14th or 15th of August (following the precedent of last session), moved that orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion. The motion was agreed to.

### SIR JOHN MACNEILL'S MISSION TO THE CRIMEA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Lord HOTHAM, said it would not be for the benefit of the public service if the report of Sir J. Macneill were submitted to the House.

### THE MALLAGHEA AFFAIR.

Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table papers from Sierra Leone connected with this affair.

### THE DECORATION OF THE BATH FOR NAVAL SERVICES.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Admiral WALCOTT, in moving for a copy of a minute by the Board of Admiralty relating to the claims of certain officers to be recommended for the honour of the Bath, complained of injustice done to officers, himself included, who had been passed over.—The motion was seconded by Captain SCOBELL, and supported by Sir G. PEACHELL, Lord JOHN MANNERS, and Sir DE LACY EVANS.—Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the object of the motion was to coerce the Admiralty into granting certain honours—an object which the House ought not to entertain; and Lord PALMERSTON observed that it would be utterly impossible to carry on the military and naval services if the prerogative of the Crown were interfered with by the House.—Ultimately the motion was negatived; Admiral WALCOTT observing that the Admiralty might break his heart, but they should not break his spirit.

### SCOTCH SCHOOLMASTERS.

Mr. E. LOCKHART called attention to the inconvenience that would arise from the act regulating the salaries of the parochial school masters of Scotland being allowed to expire without further provisions to meet the exigencies of the case.—The Lord Advocate said there would be ample time for making the necessary provisions next session.

The House then went into COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY upon the CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES. Various votes were agreed to, after discussion, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress.

### SALE OF BEER BILL.

After several bills had been forwarded a stage, Mr. H. BERKELEY moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer, &c., Bill, the object of which is to modify and amend the act of last session, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee which had just concluded its sittings. The bill proposes that public-houses shall be closed from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to one o'clock on Sunday, when they are to be open till three, then to be closed till five, and then opened till eleven.—After some little verbal opposition, the bill was read a second time.—The bill passed through committee on Tuesday night, after an attempt on the part of the Marquis of BLANDFORD to defer the committee for three months—an amendment which was negatived by 62 to 10.

### THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lord GRANVILLE, on Tuesday, in the House of Lords, explained, in answer to some remarks by Lord BROUGHAM, the circumstances under which the



annual grant of 1000*l.* to the Royal Society had been withdrawn. The grant was originally made in 1830; but, although it had been continued since, it was never intended to be permanent. He had, however, induced the Treasury to reconsider the matter; and he was sure the Government would take all the circumstances into their favourable consideration.

The House then went into committee on the METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL, the several clauses of which—amounting to 243—were agreed to, with the exception of the 10th, which was omitted.

#### TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS TO THE COLONIES.

In the morning sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. WILSON, in answer to Mr. F. SCULLY, denied that there had been any delay in the transmission of newspapers, owing to the late changes in the Newspaper Stamp Law. About two years ago, a circular was addressed to the whole of the colonies proposing to reduce the postage upon letters to sixpence, and to put a penny postage on newspapers, and that was agreed to by almost every colony. There was no doubt that the Impress Stamp Law did in some cases act disadvantageously to the colonies. He had no hesitation in saying that the matter must be considered by the Treasury, and he hoped that they would succeed in remedying any inconvenience. If newspapers went direct to Canada one penny only was charged; but if they went through the United States, then an extra penny had to be paid.

#### THE COMMISSARIAT.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, advertent to the large amount of the Commissariat estimates, inquired under what system of control (since the transfer of the Commissariat to the War Department) the money was expended, and whether any papers could be laid upon the table explanatory of the system?—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that the departments have the control of their own funds. He believed proper precautions are taken for the control of the Commissariat; but the transition from one control to another might at first create some imperfections.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

In reply to Mr. MACARTNEY, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, if the House agreed to the supplementary estimates, it would be his duty to show whether he had sufficient ways and means to meet the vote. Without entering into details, he might say that the margin of 3,500,000*l.*, which he had taken, would not cover the additional estimates, and he would state hereafter in a Committee of Ways and Means in what manner he proposed to supply the deficiency.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged in the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates during the rest of the sitting.

#### CIVIL SERVICES.

In the evening, the House having gone into Committee, the remaining estimates for the Civil Services were agreed to. The vote for the new office for the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department being reduced from 90,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*

#### NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir CHARLES WOOD moved *seriatim* the Supplementary Estimate, Transport Service Estimate, and Packet Service Estimate. The chief items of additional expenditure were for a large number of gun-boats, and on account of an arrangement with the French Government, by which we have undertaken to supply transports for the conveyance of French troops to the Crimea. No fewer than 246,000 men had been transported in British vessels.—The votes were all agreed to, though not without some discussion.

The TURKISH LOAN BILL was read a third time and passed, with no other comment than loud cheers.

#### FRIGATES (BRITISH ISLANDS AND FRANCE) BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Sir GEORGE POCHELL moved to refer the bill to a select committee. The amendment was seconded by Major BRIDGFORD, and supported by Sir CHARLES POCHELL, but opposed by Mr. BOUVIER, who explained the objects of the bill to be the prevention of poaching by English fishermen upon French waters.—Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 66 to 17, and the bill passed through committee.

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY TESTS.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved—"That the proposal of a new subscription of Church of England membership for Professors in General Learning, in addition to optional religious tests for the degree of Bachelor in the Law Faculties at Oxford, is directly opposed to the spirit and policy of recent legislation, and inconsistent with the disapproval of this House." After a short conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

#### THE CARLISLE CANONRIES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the order for going into committee on this bill was moved by Mr. J. FERGUSON, upon which Mr. R. PHILLIPS moved to defer the committee for three months; but this having been negatived, after some

discussion, the House went into committee, and, on the motion of Mr. FERGUSON, it was agreed that the CHAIRMAN should report progress; so that the bill is in effect withdrawn, Mr. FERGUSON being content with having affirmed its principle.

\* The House then went again into committee upon THE UNION OF CONTIGUOUS BENEFICES BILL, the remaining clauses of which were agreed to after discussion.

#### THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. OTWAY moved to reduce the vote of 17,696*l.* for the National Gallery by 300*l.*, the salary of a travelling agent, and 115*l.*, his travelling and other expenses.

—The motion was opposed by Mr. WILSON, and was negatived.—The other votes were then agreed to.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACTS AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION BILL, and THE TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE (No. 2) BILL, were read a third time and passed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER brought up a message from the Queen, calling upon the Commons to make provision for any additional expenditure that might arise on account of the war; and the message was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, THE DOWNING-STREET PUBLIC OFFICES EXTENSION BILL was read a second time, on the motion of Lord GRANVILLE.—THE TURKISH LOAN BILL, and THE SALE OF BEER BILL, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.—Several other bills were also forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

#### ARMY GRIEVANCES.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. STAFFORD remarked upon two letters which had appeared in the *Times* of that morning—one from Surgeons Macleod and Rooke, and the other from Major Lowth—and hoped that the Government would direct its attention to the subjects in question.—An analysis of these letters will be found in our Naval and Military News.

#### LORD GEORGE PAGET.

Mr. DILLWYN, referring to the report that Lord George Paget has received a good service pension of 100*l.* a year, desired to know what were the special services for which the pension had been granted.—Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, with some expressions of surprise that the question should have been asked, said that Lord George was the senior regimental colonel of cavalry engaged at Balaklava, where he acted in the most gallant manner, and that to have passed him over would have been invidious.—Lord PALMERSTON endeavoured to put a stop to any discussion by saying that, as the responsibility of the act lies with the Commander-in-Chief, the House was not authorised in pronouncing any judgment on the matter; but a conversation nevertheless ensued, in the course of which Sir FRANCIS BAKING observed that the pension ought to be given, not for a single distinguished service, but for long good service.

#### COMMISSARIAT, &c. ESTIMATES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved and obtained a vote of credit for 3,000,000*l.* In answer to Mr. WILLIAMS, he was understood to say that one million and a half of the vote of last year remains to the credit of the Exchequer.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL then moved the Supplementary Commissariat Estimates, and explained that the estimate already made amounted to 1,200,000*l.*, but that, in all probability, judging from the previous ratio, 3,700,000 would be required. He therefore asked the House for a vote of 2,568,335*l.*

—The vote was agreed to, after considerable discussion, in the course of which Mr. HENLEY commented on the past deficiencies in the management of the war, which had rendered the extra vote necessary. Later in the evening, Mr. PEEL obtained a vote of 109,200*l.* for the expense of the disembodied Militia.

Mr. MONSELL, in moving the Supplementary Ordnance Estimates (the whole of which were agreed to), gave an outline of the changes lately made in the War and Ordnance Departments, the leading principles of which he summed up in the words "central control and individual responsibility." Some objections and doubts, however, were expressed by Mr. STAFFORD and other members, who thought that greater simplification is yet required. Colonel DUNNE, moreover, took exception to the frequent introduction of civilians into military departments; but Mr. MONSELL stated that they are not employed where military duties have to be discharged.

A grant of 300*l.* per annum to Dr. Southwood Smith, as compensation for the loss of his office at the Board of Health, was agreed to.

A vote of 15,000*l.* for the erection of a building of corrugated iron, to serve as a Museum of art and science at Kensington Gore, was opposed by Mr. SPOONER.—After a discussion, in the course of which the vote was supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. W. J. Fox, and opposed by Mr.

BAYLY and Mr. LOCKE, a division was taken, and the vote agreed to by 85 to 33.

#### TREATY OF PEACE.

On the order for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, Major REED moved a resolution, "That this House, participating in the national anxiety that no pacific arrangement should be concluded with Russia which does not appear best calculated to secure an honourable, just, and lasting peace, wishes to impress upon her Majesty's Government how great a satisfaction it would be to the House and the country to receive an assurance that no treaty or condition of peace would be finally settled without having Parliament previously called together."—Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, on the ground that if the House has confidence in the present advisers of the Crown, it ought not to adopt a course which would seem to imply doubt. He added, however, that, in case of any circumstances arising in the course of the autumn to justify the calling together of Parliament, he should be only too glad to have the assistance of hon. members.—Major REED having expressed his intention of dividing, Mr. DISRAELI pressed him not to do so, as in that case he (Mr. Disraeli) should find himself in the disagreeable position of supporting her Majesty's ministers on a question of confidence.—Upon this, the motion was withdrawn.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said:—

"In the estimate which he had submitted in the previous April, he set down the public revenue for the year ending in April next at 86,339,000*l.*, and up to the present time that estimate had held good, with the exception of 200,000*l.* expected from stamps on bankers' cheques, but which had been since abandoned, leaving the amount 86,139,000*l.* The expenditure, including the loan to Sardinia and the repayment of the advances on Exchequer-bills, had amounted to 81,899,000*l.* which, deducted from the receipts, left a margin of 4,240,000*l.* The estimate for civil service had been 6,500,000*l.*; the actual vote lately agreed to was 6,506,000*l.*, agreeing almost exactly with the estimate. But with respect to the military estimates, the case was different. The original estimates for the three heads, army, commissariat, and militia, were 16,221,000*l.*, since which a supplemental commissariat estimate had been taken of 2,568,000*l.*, making the total for the three heads 18,789,000*l.* There was reason to hope that here the original estimate would exceed rather than fall short of the actual expenditure. The original estimate for the navy and transport service was 16,633,000*l.*; the supplemental estimate, 2,725,000*l.*; making together, 19,358,000*l.*; while the actual expenditure for four months had been 7,649,000*l.* This multiplied by three would give nearly 23,000,000*l.*, a sum exceeding considerably the original estimate; but it was hoped that the expenditure of the four months was not to be taken as a criterion for the year. The original and supplemental estimates for the Ordnance were 8,644,000*l.* The expenditure for four months had been 2,812,000*l.*, which multiplied by three would give 8,436,000*l.* The total results were these:—Original estimates, 43,677,000*l.*; supplemental, 6,135,000*l.*; total, 49,812,000*l.* The total expenditure for military purposes during the last four months had been 16,512,000*l.*, which multiplied by three would give 49,537,000*l.*, thus carrying the total close up to the estimate. If the expenditure should amount to the sum which the House had voted for the estimates he would still have an unappropriated margin of 2,000,000*l.*, though this apparent margin, practically, was nearly absorbed. The receipts of the revenue during the first four months of the financial year, had been, on the whole, satisfactory. The amount of Exchequer-bills outstanding on the 31st of July was 17,099,400*l.*, and that of Exchequer-bonds outstanding was 6,000,000*l.* As there was no other alternative than that of raising the additional Ways and Means at this period of the session, he trusted it would meet the approbation of the Committee."

He accordingly moved a series of resolutions, authorising the Lords of the Treasury to issue Exchequer-bills to the extent of 7,000,000*l.*, and, in case Exchequer-bills be not issued for that full sum, authorising the issue of Exchequer-bonds, bearing interest not exceeding four per cent., to such an amount as would make up the whole sum of 7,000,000*l.*, such Exchequer-bonds to be paid off at par within six years of their date.

After some observations from Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. Glyn (none of whom, however, made any opposition), the resolutions were agreed to.

#### NEW PROJECTILES.

Mr. MONSELL, in answer to Mr. RORBUCK, said that it was true that some experiments in connexion with certain new shells had been made during the previous week at Shoeburyness; that it was also true that the invention had been nine months under the consideration of Government, but that the Director-General of Artillery, General Cator, finding that the shells frequently failed, did not think it

worth while to continue the experiments. Subsequent experiments, however, had been made, which confirmed the first impression. The projectile of Mr. Brassey Britains was under consideration; and the report on that of Captain Disney had not yet been received.

#### THE INDIAN SALT TAX.

MR. VERNON SMITH, in answer to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, said that the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the mode of collecting the salt duty in India had not yet been received.

#### FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

In answer to Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Lord PALMERSTON said, that although in some states it was against the law for other powers to make enlistments within the territory of the state itself, yet there was no law to prevent foreigners being enlisted out of their own country. Accordingly an arrangement with this view had been made at Halifax, in British America; but it had been since abandoned, as questions with respect to its legality had been raised in the United States.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL, deferring the discussion until the next stage, which was objected to by Mr. KNIGHT and other members, but ultimately agreed to.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY BILL was read a third time and passed, after considerable opposition by Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Mr. CARDWELL, and Mr. GLYN.

The bill for continuing for another year the act having reference to Crime and Outrage in Ireland, was read a second time, in spite of the vigorous opposition of Mr. BOWYER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE VEEB, Mr. COGAN, and Mr. BRADY.

## THE WAR.

In the utter absence of any news of importance from the Crimea, conjecture has been busy; and a telegraphic despatch from Kamiesch of July 29th, to the effect that that port, as well as Balaklava, was crowded with vessels lately come from France and England, and that a grand expedition was being prepared, is in perfect harmony with the general impression that the present calm is merely equivalent to that ominous hush which precedes a thunderstorm. The rumoured naval attack upon Sebastopol, which we mentioned in our Postscript last week, is, indeed, doubtful; but the activity now visible at head quarters, with respect both to the army and the navy, will surely not die out, without at least some weighty attempt, and probably some signal success. The works of the Allies are now within sixty metres of the Malakhoff; Egyptian reinforcements are about to sail for the Crimea; the health of the army has greatly improved; and our next assault is looked forward to with the utmost confidence.

A French letter from Kamiesch Bay states that the Allied armies are in daily anticipation of some great and decisive blow being struck, though its precise nature is as yet wholly unknown. Large reinforcements, both of French and English, continue to arrive; and the works are pushed forward with the utmost vigour. The writer of another letter says, under date of July 14:—

"I think it very problematical whether we shall winter within Sebastopol. The cutting off the supplies from the Sea of Azof must distress the enemy much, but his supplies by way of Perekop are still open. I do not believe that a large army can be supplied by that long route in the winter."

In connexion with this subject of wintering before Sebastopol, the *Constitutionnel* has an article, the object of which seems to be the preparing of the public mind for the mobilisation of the Allied armies—in point of fact, for the raising of the siege. Kamiesch, being now strongly fortified, is said to "hold Sebastopol by the throat," and to be "the sentinel—the keeper—of the Russian citadel." "Who does not see," says the writer, "that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol?" Having a formidable basis of operations, "the army has perfect freedom of movement," &c. This may be all very true; but the *Constitutionnel* is not the *Moniteur*. In the meanwhile we know that immense preparations have been already proceeded with for housing the army through another winter, without their undergoing the dreadful sufferings which nearly annihilated them at the close of the last and commencement of the present year.

The resignation of General Simpson has received a semi-denial from the semi-official *Post*. He has not resigned; there is no intention of recalling him; but—"it is proper to state that his health is not of the strongest, and that therefore it will excite but little surprise if he find himself unable to cope for a protracted period with the vast labours and incessant anxieties of the chief command." There has been some talk, also, of Pelissier being recalled, unless he

speedily retrieve the disaster of the 18th of June; and, to match all these rumours, a report is current that the health of General Osten Sacken has become so much impaired that he has applied for permission to resign. In losing him, the Russian army will lose a sort of *Macbeth*—that is to say, the bearer of a charmed life; for an admiring chronicler relates that this pious hero has been in the front of a hundred battles during the last half century, and has never received a scratch!

We read in a daily contemporary:—

"The Vienna Military Gazette states that the Commanders of the Allied Armies in the Crimea have forwarded to the Porte a professional opinion respecting the fittest measures to be taken consequent upon the Russian offensive movement upon Kara. They propose, according to this authority, in the first place, to concentrate a force of at least 88,000 men in Batoum and Churuksu, with the object of operating offensively from those points against the Russians, in case Mustapha Pacha should be compelled to retire by General Andronikoff's force opposed to him at Kalesi. It is computed that the Porte will require six weeks to organise this force and transport it to Batoum. Meanwhile, contrary to the Marseilles accounts, Kara is invested, and the communications with Trebizond and Erzeroum are cut off."

A later account says that the communication between Kara and Erzeroum has been completely re-established; but by the disbanding of the Bashi-bazouks the army of Kara is reduced to 15,000 men, and it wants cavalry. Accounts from Constantinople state that Omar Pacha, who has lately returned from a visit to Constantinople, would have accepted the command of the army in Asia, but the Porte wishes him to return to the Crimea. Omar has received the highest honours. It is said there never was a question of his retirement.

The Allies have agreed to allow merchant ships to enter Kertch, and to take corn on board, on condition of landing a third of their cargoes at certain points indicated. The Russians are erecting works called "Cavaliers" behind the Malakhoff.

A despatch from Erzeroum of the 10th of July, speaks of Schamyl being expected to descend from the mountains and march on Tiflis. Another account says that he has actually made the descent. Whether this is to be received as a contradiction of the report of his death, or whether he has died since, remains in the dark. General Todleben is also said to be not dead, but "convalescent."

The most startling and painful news of the week in connexion with the war is the intelligence (which, however, as yet wants confirmation) of the murder, by Bashi-bazouks, of our countryman, General Beatson. The story, however, rests merely on conjecture.

#### DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

General Simpson, writing to Lord Panmure, on July 21, says:—

"My Lord,—I have great pleasure to inform your lordship that the health of the army has greatly improved; cholera has nearly disappeared, and, although more sickness has appeared among the officers, it is not of that character to cause uneasiness."

"With reference to the exterior army, the Russians hold their strong position on the Mackenzie Heights, extending by Aitodor to Albat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbush, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting upon the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Souhai River, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

"I purpose sending four squadrons of light cavalry into the valley of Baidar to-morrow, to protect and afford convoys to the Commissariat, for the purpose of bringing in forage and supplies for the use of the army."

#### ST. SWITHIN IN THE CRIMEA.

High winds have prevailed during the past twenty-four hours, and dusky clouds fly along the sky, while the air has become damp and chilly even at noonday. This is the Feast of St. Swithin (July 15th), and the day has been duly marked by violent rain and loud peals of thunder, while the Russian position over the valley of the Tchernaya has been hidden by a dark-blue robe of rain-cloud, and the smoke of the guns of Sebastopol seems scarcely to emerge from the watery mist which overhangs the town. Tents in the sodden camp flap their canvas dimly, the huts are dank and dripping, and before the doors little pools of water collect on the earth, which is trodden into a deep slimy mud. The temperature this evening out of doors is that of an English November, and as the wind whistles among the tents one may fancy the trees are being stripped of the last of their withered leaves, and the frosts of winter already upon us. But this will last but a few days, and then the heats of August will parch the ground once more, wells and tanks will again yield but a scanty supply, and summer will last until far into the month of September.—*Times Correspondent.*

#### FOUNDRIES IN SEBASTOPOL.

That there are foundries in Sebastopol there can be little doubt; some of the shot thrown at us is perfectly smooth and new, and seems just turned out; besides which, it is impossible to believe that a great naval arsenal can be without the means of manufacturing its own munitions. Powder-mills probably also exist; but in both these cases the question occurs as to where the material for the manufacture is to come from. A small supply of iron may be obtained by recasting our shot and the pieces of shell; but probably a great part of the former goes into the harbour, and the supply is too small and precarious for it to be believed that a Government like the Russian would depend on it. It seems more probable that an organised system of transport feeds Sebastopol with munitions as well as corn, and that during the summer every endeavour has been and will be made to supply the garrison with sufficient resources to stand during the winter, when the roads of the Crimea will be less capable of bearing the transport of heavy articles.—*Idem.*

#### LAZINESS OF THE TURKS.

It is a singular thing that the Turks do not take any share in actual siege operations, and are now amusing themselves with the playful work of foraging, or actually sitting in indolence for hours together, following the shadows of their tents as they move from west to east, smoking stolidly, or grinning at the antics of some mountebank comrade. Omar Pacha moves here and there without object, merely that his army may seem to be employed; but its actual services are of little importance. It is said that an agreement was made between the Allied Generals and the Porte that the Turks were to take no part in the siege. But why not? And can such an arrangement be binding when the public good demands a different course?—*Idem.*

#### WAR MISCELLANEA.

THE PRICE OF DEFENDING SEBASTOPOL.—M. Lesniewski, a Russian prisoner in the hands of the English, says that very young men who have taken part in the nine months' defence of Sebastopol, have in that space of time become so old, through continued exertion and care, that the Emperor has permitted them to reckon every month so passed as a year of service. The kind treatment which he has experienced at the hands of his captors is warmly acknowledged by M. Lesniewski.

THE RUSSIAN HOSPITALS.—Terrible accounts have been received at Berlin of the state of the Russian military hospitals, which are so crowded that it has been found necessary to turn away large numbers of sick and wounded. There is also a great want of surgeons and dressers.

A RUSSIAN PRIEST has been rewarded with the military order of St. George for rallying the troops when attacked during last March, in front of the Kamtschika Lunette. Raising a crucifix, he exclaimed, "Lord, save thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" And, encouraged by these words, the troops, who had been wavering, again rushed forward, and took the first and second lines of the trenches.

EXCHANGE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.—We read in the *Moniteur* of Sunday:—"A despatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, 11 p.m., announces to the Minister of War that the Phlegéthon had arrived at Kamiesch bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian prisoners, which this steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians."

ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.—In announcing the death of this Crimean officer, the *Invalide Russe* speaks of him as "the hero of Sinope," and as "the honour and glory of the Russian fleet and army." The following particulars of his death are then given:—"The Admiral would never consent, like other officers, to put on the cloak of the common soldier, and he always went to the fortification in uniform with his large epaulettes. At eight o'clock in the evening of the 11th, he arrived in the Korinid Bastion, and disregarding the remonstrances of those who surrounded him, proceeded to reconnoitre the works of the enemy. After a while, a cannon-ball struck a sand-bag by his side, and the officers of his staff again entreated him to retire. But he did not stir, and said in a low voice, 'They fire well!' Some minutes after, a rifle-ball hit him in the temple; he fell senseless, and remained until he died, some hours subsequently." The Admiral had resided some years in England, where he was sent by the late Czar, in order to study the system pursued in our dockyards. He sprang from the middle classes.

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS, says a letter from Cracow of the 21st ult., have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, and the other in Styria. The former of these divisions is thought to indicate by its position that Austria and Russia are not yet quite at ease with one another: the latter is for reinforcing the army of Italy. As for the apparent menacing of Russia, may not this be a "feint" for the purpose of deceiving the Allies?

RUSSIAN CHARGES AGAINST ENGLISH SAILORS.—The *Invalide Russe*, of July 21, contains a long article professing to be a true history of various unjustifiable acts



committed by the Allied fleets in Finland, in Estonia and upon the coasts of the White Sea. The allegations relate chiefly to the capture of little barques belonging to fishermen and peasantry, seized while on their way from one point of the coast to another, and to landings upon unfortified spots, and the committing there of unnecessary deeds of destruction. Some of the statements are outrageously opposed to the character of our seamen.

—Daily News.

**SARDINIAN REINFORCEMENTS.**—The *Corriere Meridionale*, of the 25th ult., states that a reinforcement of 3000 Piedmontese will leave Genoa for the Crimea about the middle of August.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL.**—This officer, conceiving that his services at the capture of the Quarries have been neglected, has brought the matter before the attention of the Commander-in-Chief; and General Simpson, writing to Lord Panmure on July 17th, says that the credit of holding the Quarries through the night, in defiance of repeated attacks of the enemy, is due to Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, as he had "a separate and detached command from that of Colonel Shirley."

**THE NAVAL BRIGADE** before Sebastopol conceives that it has been unjustly neglected. Since the 17th of October, no promotions have been made, though the services, dangers, and fatigues of the sailors and their officers have been very great.

**A RUSSIAN LADY ON THE WAR.**—The *Times* Correspondent communicates portions of a letter from a young Russian lady to her sister, which fell into his hands in a deserted village about twelve miles from Balaklava. It is dated May 26th (June 7th), and the writer speaks very contemptuously of the Allies. "At Arabat," she writes, "there was a battle, in which we were victorious. They even say that a Russian army is marching on to Persia. . . . To-day, the enemy bombarded heavily, but did nothing but bombard, and will do nothing; they can do nothing at all against us." On the very day on which this was written, the Mamelon Vert and the Quarries were taken by the Allies. The writer adds:—"They say that the seat of war will soon be transferred to the Danube. It is time that these gentlemen should leave us, and let us have a little rest. As soon as they go, the town of Sebastopol will be built where the Chersonese was, and what is now Sebastopol will be entirely a fortress."

**AN ITALIAN LEGION.**—Government has resolved on the formation of an Italian Legion, to be raised in Sardinia. The command is to be held by Colonel the Hon. H. Manners Percy, of the Grenadier Guards, and the officers are to be Italian, or Englishmen who understand the Italian language.

**GENERAL MOURAVIEFF**, writing under date of June 26th (July 8th), gives an account of the seizure and destruction of a large amount of Turkish provisions in Asia Minor. The Turks, it is said, retreated before their enemy, and the Russians lost (of course) only one Cosack. Several of the Kurdish tribes, it is added, have made their submission, and offered their services to Russia.

**THE ENGLISH ATTACK ON FREDERICKSHAMM.**—Admiral Dundas encloses a note for Captain Yelverton, detailing his attack on the Russian troops assembled for the defence of Frederickshamm. Some of the enemy's guns having been dismounted, they were abandoned, and several men were carried away wounded. Orders had been given to Captain Yelverton to fire on the fort only, but one part of the town burst into flames, and was destroyed. Mr. Hall, mate, and his crew in the Ruby gunboat, are mentioned with great praise for the way in which they fought their long gun.

**A TURKISH REVERSE.**—The Russian troops (says a letter from Trabzon) which arrived at Molaschuleiman, twenty-seven leagues to the east of Erzeroum, met, near the convent of Ulrich Kilissa, between 500 and 600 Turkish cavalry who were effecting a reconnaissance, and made them prisoners.

**MR. COMMISSARY-GENERAL FILDER**, says a recent despatch from General Simpson, has been obliged to relinquish the command of his department, and will have to return to England upon the recommendation of a medical board.

**SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, K.C.B.**, having been raised from the rank of captain to that of admiral, has succeeded in the command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol by Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel.

**MAJOR-GENERAL MARKHAM** arrived at Balaklava on the 19th ult., and, in accordance with instructions from Lord Panmure, was appointed by General Simpson to the command of the Second Division.

**THE RUSSIAN SORTIES AGAINST THE FRENCH.**—General Pelissier has written home to his Government a detailed account of the Russian sorties on the nights of the 15th and 16th of July. The attack on the first of these occasions was against the French left, and is described by General Pelissier as having been signally defeated with considerable loss to the enemy; the attack on the 16th consisted of a feint against the left, and a real assault on the right, which was repeated three times, but ineffectually. The French loss was 23 killed and 77 wounded.

## NEW WAR PROJECTILES.

THE ill reception which the proposals of Lord Dundonald have met with from the Legislature has not altogether checked the activity of projectors. New plans continue to be hatched, for the sudden and utter destruction of the enemy, for the blasting of his fortifications, and the withering into ashes and cinders of his fleets; and on Monday one of these inventions was brought to a practical test in the grounds adjoining Chelsea Hospital. Captain Disney is the originator of the new destructive agent, which consists of a shell containing a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, the rest of the space being filled with a highly combustible fluid, which upon exposure to the air ignites everything with which it is brought into contact. This fluid does not act upon the substance of the shell, is not in itself explosive, and, being prevented from leaking by a nicely-fitted brass screw-plug, enables the missile to be carried about without risk. Directed against ships, or houses, or masses of troops, the new projectile would have all the destructive properties of the rocket, without its uncertainty of aim. Water only temporarily extinguishes its combustible power, which is so great as to make even woollen materials burn with a quick flame. Captain Disney states that by a similar use of another chemical fluid he can cause blindness for several hours to all troops coming within a quarter of a mile of its operation; but this portion of his experiments was, of course, omitted. The first of these agents having been thrown against a wall, and the glass grenade in which it was contained being thus broken, a furious flame burst forth, which spread with great rapidity; and some subsequent experiments were attended with equal success.

A reference to our Parliamentary columns will show that Captain Disney's plan is under the consideration of Government, and that other schemes have been proposed and tested.

An "Infernal Machine" in the shape of a balloon charged with shells, to be fired by an electric wire at the moment of descent, is to be tried at Vincennes.

## FAREWELL DINNER TO VISCOUNT CANNING.

On Wednesday evening, the East India Company gave a farewell dinner to Viscount Canning, at the London Tavern. In returning thanks for his health being drunk, Lord Canning said:—"I hardly know whether there is any feature of our Government, any portions of our institutions upon which Englishmen may look with more honest exultation than those two noble branches of our Indian service. The men of those branches have done much for the advancement of India, and have sent forth from their ranks men who were efficient in war and peace, in numbers of which any monarchy in Europe might be proud, and who have rescued their countrymen from charges formerly, and not unjustly, levelled against them of dealing sometimes too harshly with those whom they were bound to succour and protect." He then alluded to the present peaceful condition of India, which, however, might at any time be disturbed, so that incessant watchfulness is necessary. Still, he hoped to be able to bend all his energies to the improvement of the domestic resources of India; and to this end he was determined to devote his utmost endeavours.

## MR. MECHE AT TIPTREE FARM.

MR. MECHE's annual gathering at Tiptree Farm took place on Saturday, when the wonders of the model establishment were inspected by a large party of gentlemen, who afterwards partook of a hospitable dinner.

A writer in the *Times* says:—"Practical men now listen to Mr. Mechi attentively, and respect, if they do not always approve, what he tells them. He, in his turn, becomes less of an adventurous experimentalist, and more of the man of business, intent upon a pecuniary profit. He declares that he made 700*l.* of clear return from Tiptree last year, and that his balance-sheet can no longer be considered unsatisfactory. To do him justice, there were fair indications on Saturday that his management is becoming more decidedly economical. Stock, which is at present unprofitable to feed, is not kept by him in any great quantity. Several of his largest sheds are empty—pigs and bullocks in diminished numbers, and the sheep in the fields."

A machine for steam drainage, by Lord Dundonald, and some reaping and threshing machines were exhibited in the course of the day.

## THE POLICE INQUIRY.

THE policemen more especially charged with misconduct by the previous witnesses have been examined during the past week by the Commissioners. They all denied, with more or less sweepings, the allegations of brutal violence; but some admitted having struck with the truncheon. One constable confessed to striking a man after he was handcuffed; but he added that he did it in "self-defence," as the man had aimed a blow at him. Others denied that they used their staves at all. Policeman Davey said that where he was

stationed the crowd "behaved pretty well." Another constable, who had been charged by one of the witnesses, asserted that he was on duty at the House of Lords on the first of July; and his statement was confirmed by a lodger in his house.

None of the witnesses for the police speak of any very serious rioting. The disturbances, it would seem, consisted chiefly of shouting, running up and down, and "chaffing" the police, with the occasional flinging of a stone. It is admitted that at least a portion of the crowd consisted of what is called the "respectable" portion of society, though these were mingled with "roughs" and thieves. Mr. Lefroy, a barrister, says he "did not see any of the police struck during the day, nor any of the crowd." Mr. Fitzhardinge Berkeley testifies that "the police had not the slightest difficulty in dispersing the crowds." Mr. Hawes relates that he saw a policeman throw a refractory man over the rails.—Policeman Leech acknowledged having struck a boy on the temple. The lad had taken his truncheon from him, and aimed a blow with it; upon which the constable wrenched a stick from some one, and hit the boy. All these witnesses, however, were of opinion that the mob was a dangerous one, and that the police behaved with great forbearance.

Mr. Superintendent Hughes was examined on Tuesday, and denied the charges of excitement and brutality, but admitted that, "as the people were very obstinate, he waved his whip over his horse's head towards the crowd, in the manner commonly known as the fifth, sixth, and seventh cuts." He did not strike any one, however. He also admitted having used the expression "D—n your blood!" to his men, upon their not keeping line.

## OUR CIVILISATION.

ASSIZE CASES.

**WIFE MURDER BY A MANIAC.**—George Henry Smith was indicted at Maidstone for the murder of his wife. The prisoner, who is a gentleman of considerable intellectual attainments, and who was recently postmaster at Jersey, and before that had been connected with the London press, exhibited symptoms of insanity some years ago, and was at two separate periods confined in asylums. In the course of last August, he and his wife were lodging in a house at Rochester; early one morning he shot her through the head, and afterwards spoke to the landlady, directing her to fetch a policeman and a surgeon. He prefaced his communication to the landlady by the words, "Don't drop down dead," and, without specifically mentioning what he had done, said repeatedly that his wife "was an angel." It was shown that he had been extravagantly kind to her; and, evidence of his insanity being produced, he was acquitted, and ordered to be kept in safe custody. His state of mind after the deed was such that it was found impossible to try him until now; and during the whole of the investigation he kept his face buried in his hands.

ALFRED HILLS has been acquitted, at the Maidstone Assizes, of the charge of endeavouring to induce some soldiers of the Foreign Legion to desert.

**CHILD MURDER.**—Mary Ann Hawton was found guilty at the Bodmin Assizes of the murder of her infant child. She had been staying for some days at the house of a labourer who had taken compassion on her, but suddenly departed, leaving the child behind her. Being overtaken, the infant was forced back upon her, and some time after its dead body was found in a river, on a bridge over which the mother had been previously seen with the child on the parapet. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

MARY LOUISA SAWYER ST. VINCENT, the female swindler, has been sent to the House of Correction for six months.

**THE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. DEANE AND CO.'S.**—Two cases connected with the recent robbery of jewels, &c., at Messrs. Deane and Co.'s, of King William-street, City, were heard at the Mansion House on Tuesday. David Barnett and David Polack were remanded on a charge of having robbed those premises; and Thomas William Beale was also remanded on a charge of possessing a large quantity of the watches, gems, and jewellery stolen from the shop of Mr. Barber. In the house of this latter prisoner several articles were found which had been abstracted from the premises of the Messrs. Deane.

**THE POISONING CASE NEAR DARLINGTON.**—Mr. Wooler (the death of whose wife under mysterious circumstances was detailed in the *Leader* last week) has been apprehended at the instance of his brother-in-law, and has been remanded.

**A POLICEMAN MURDERED NEAR GODALMING.**—Several "navvies" got drunk in a beer-shop at Haslemere, near Godalming, in the course of last Saturday, and became so riotous that the landlord sent for the police. The inspector of the district, with two or three of his men, arrived, and were immediately attacked by the navvies. In a very short time, the inspector was stunned, and, while he was being attended to on the spot by a medical man, the ruffians recommenced their assault with great savagery, and the inspector died in about an hour. Several men are in custody.

HENRY JAMES, a very respectably-dressed man, who

refused to give his real place of abode, because he did not wish to disgrace his connexions, was charged at Greenwich, on Saturday, with stealing some silver spoons from a tavern, and was committed for trial.

**WOMAN BEATING.**—John Ross was charged at Worship-street with a ferocious assault on Eliza Harrington. The woman had lived with the man as his wife for two years, during the whole of which time she had been exposed to ill-usage. This reached its consummation a few days ago, when the prisoner, who was drunk, beat and kicked her with great violence. He had said on a previous occasion that, if she left him, he would "put her away on the quiet." Before the magistrate, he wished he might "never enter Heaven" if he had struck her; but the magistrate decided that he should enter the House of Correction for six months, and be there kept to hard labour.

**CRUELTY TO A HORSE.**—Joseph Day, a cab-driver, was on Saturday sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for ill-using his horse. He had been remanded from a previous day; and, after a great deal of prevarication, admitted that he had kept the horse out for thirty-two hours. It would appear, also, that the poor animal had not had any food during that time; but this was denied by Day, who asserted that he purchased corn for it three times in the course of the time during which it was working. The horse, however, died in consequence of the ill-usage which he had received.

**SARAH MACK,** an oyster-woman, has been committed for trial on a charge of stabbing a customer in a public-house with an oyster-knife. The woman had demanded more money; and, this being refused, she committed the assault.

**ROBERT.**—At the Mansion House, William M'Alister and Richard Neale, two men in the employ of Elizabeth and Jane Collinson, ironmongers, of Lombard-street, were charged with robbing their employers of ten table spoons and other articles. A police constable said that on the previous evening he saw the prisoners in the workshop of Mrs. Collinson, with a small bundle lying on the bench. Suspecting something wrong, he watched them, and saw them come out, when he inquired what their parcel contained. Their replies not satisfying him, he took them to the station-house, where ten spoons and several pieces of copper and other metal were found upon them. The prisoners, who denied the charge against them, were committed for trial.

**THE IRISH IN DUBLIN.**—A series of calamities has, during the last week, kept Dublin in a state of great alarm. Several Irishmen belonging to some ironworks began fighting among themselves, and, on the interference of the police, a serious riot ensued, and one of the constables was so shockingly maltreated that his life is despaired of. It was not until a reinforcement of police arrived with drawn cutlasses that the disturbance was suppressed; but another riot broke out on a later day. This, however, was more quickly put down. Shortly after this, a servant girl was found murdered on the banks of the Tivy; and on one of the intermediate days, some Irishmen and women, while intoxicated, were drowned in the river.

**THE ROCHDALE MURDER.**—The woman murdered whilst asleep in bed by her supposed husband, on Sunday week, at a public-house in Rochdale, has been identified as Margaret Jones, a widow, from Salford. She had three sons living in Manchester, and they fully identified the body on Saturday evening. There is reason to believe that she left Manchester on the day before the murder with a "fettler" in a foundry, named Jonathan Heywood, about the age of the man now in custody, and dressed a good deal like him. Heywood is said to have taken her away under a promise of marriage, and the police are making inquiry after him.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—James Taylor was charged at the Lambeth police-office, on Monday, with robbing and murderously assaulting Charles Powers, in Albert-street, London-road. He was assisted by a woman of the town, who was not in custody. The case was remanded.

**DANIEL MITCHELL DAVIDSON,** Cosmo William Gordon, and Joseph Windle Cole, were at length, last Monday, finally examined at Guildhall, and committed for trial.

**THE LATE RIOTS.**—James Hutchins and Walter Ford, the Grenadier Guardsmen charged with inciting the mob to break windows on the 8th of July, have not been brought up for trial, the grand jury ignoring the bill against them. The two youths concerned in the same affair have been bound over to keep the peace for six months.

**STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.**—Another examination of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates took place on Wednesday; but, owing to the absence of a material witness on the continent, a further remand became necessary. It appeared that four of Dr. Griffith's bonds had been traced to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., who hold them on account of a gentleman named Sykes, by whom they are claimed. A Mr. Beattie seems to have been the first person who received them from the prisoners, and he is not expected to return from abroad until September. As a final commitment is not likely to take place until that month, the magistrate agreed to accept bail for the prisoners if it should be tendered. Two securities for an aggregate of 6000*l.* will be required for each of them.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

**GENERAL SIR GEORGE BROWN AT LEAMINGTON.**—The gentry of Leamington and the immediate neighbourhood presented on Saturday last a numerous signed address to Sir George Brown, who is at present residing at Leamington for the benefit of his health. The Hon. C. B. Percy, in presenting the address, made a grandiloquent speech, the chief point in which consisted of a fling at the "presumptuous and irresponsible press." The address was of a piece with this introductory oration: in the course of it, the concerters stated they were "not ashamed to avow" that they had "a tear for those who have nobly fallen in their country's cause;" but whether the said tear was there and then produced is not recorded. Furthermore, they hoped that "the God of Battles" (commonly called Mars) would preserve the life of Sir George Brown to his family and "to a grateful and applauding country." In reply, Sir George Brown indignantly denied the assertion (traceable to the aforementioned "unscrupulous press") that common soldiers are desirous of rising from the ranks; contending, on the contrary, that the service would be much less popular if the men thought they had any chance of being rewarded for good conduct, and that they love their officers precisely because the latter are gentlemen. Likewise, he was of opinion that the men, though ready to follow, always expected to be led; that the number of officers killed bears an undue proportion to that of the men; that the constitution of the army must not be interfered with; and that had French officers been examined on the Sebastopol Committee, a very different account would have been given of the state of our troops. Highly gratified with these sentiments, the deputation withdrew.

**LEUTENANT FITZCLARENCE** died on Wednesday week, from the effects of his wounds, at the English hospital at Constantinople, to which place he had been conveyed from Balaklava. He was serving as aide-de-camp to his colonel, the late Colonel Yea, and with him took part in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, when he was dangerously wounded. He suffered amputation of the left leg and the right hand, and gradually sank. A few weeks previously, he had attained his eighteenth year.

**THE LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH.**—The long-expected launch of this gigantic vessel took place on Tuesday, at Portsmouth, under very unfavourable circumstances, the weather being extremely rainy. The Queen, however, was at her post, the Mayor and corporation were present in their robes of office, and there was a great crowd of loyal and shouting people. Her Majesty having christened the ship, and bid "Success to the Marlborough!" with the usual libation of a broken bottle of wine, the blocks were knocked away; but, after moving two-thirds out of the shed, the huge vessel came to a stand-still—her very first performance thus proving to be anything but successful. About midnight, however, she was got off by the united exertions of two thousand men.—The following are some of the dimensions, &c., of the Marlborough:—Length between the perpendiculars, 245 feet 6 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 206 feet 3½ inches; extreme breadth, 61 feet 2½ inches; breadth for tonnage, 60 feet 4½ inches; depth of hold, 25 feet 10 inches; burden in tons, 4000 36-94; weight of guns and carriages, 369 tons.

**THE QUEEN AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT PORTSEA.**—After the launch (if it may be so called) of the Marlborough, the Queen visited the Military General Hospital at Portsea, and remained there an hour and a half, passing from bed to bed of the wounded men, and asking each several questions, the kindness of which drew forth from one of the sufferers the exclamation "God bless her!"

**MASACRE OF A BOAT'S CREW BY SAVAGES.**—The *Jeune Lucie*, which arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 19th of April, from the Solomon Islands, reports that a boat with seven men, belonging to a vessel which had been wrecked, had arrived at a small island south of Woodlark Island, and that the men were massacred by the natives as soon as they landed. A missionary at the island had purchased a spy-glass, on which "J. Penny" was marked in pencil, from a native who stated that it had been found in the boat. The remainder of the shipwrecked crew was supposed to have gone to the island of Toborand.

**THE LATE COLONEL LOWTH.**—The brother of this officer, who died on board the *Hansa* transport at Portsmouth, just after its arrival from the Crimea, has written to the *Times* to say that it was thought advisable to remove the Colonel from the ship, only a little more than half an hour before his death, on account of the ill-ventilated and "pestilential" state of his cabin.

**THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED AFTER THE 18TH OF JUNE.**—George H. B. Macleod, Surgeon to the Civil Hospital, Smyrna, and Henry J. L. Rooke, Civil Surgeon, have written from the camp to contradict the statements of "M.R.C.S., L.S.A.," in the *Times*, with reference to the cruel neglect of the wounded after the attack of the 18th of June.

**CAPTAIN COLIN MAXWELL,** 93rd Highlanders, has been cashiered "for having been drunk on duty under arms, when parading for the trenches, on the evening of the 10th of July, at the camp before Sebastopol." Capt.

Charles Spencer Gaynor has also been cashiered on a similar charge; and, in both cases, a recommendation by the court to favourable consideration on account of long services has merely elicited from General Simpson a promise to lay the cases before Lord Harding.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

**THE FRENCH LOAN.**—The subscriptions for the National Loan closed on Monday. The results, as stated to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance, are as follows:—The amount subscribed will be about 3,600,000,000*fr.* The subscriptions of 50 *fr.* and below, declared not reducible, figure in this sum at from 280,000,000*fr.* to 285,000,000*fr.* The subscriptions of 60 *fr.* and above, submitted to a proportional reduction, will be about 3,360,000,000*fr.* The departments will have provided nearly 230,000 subscribers, and subscribed more than 1,000,000,000*fr.* of capital. Altogether, 310,000 persons have taken part in the subscription. The subscriptions from abroad, in Europe, from England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, &c., exceed 200,000,000*fr.*

A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at Lyons between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday week. Some houses were damaged, but no lives lost. The same shock was felt at Valence, on the Rhone, and indeed along the whole of the east of France. Some chimneys were thrown down, bells were set ringing, and a degree of oscillation and trembling was felt in the houses. Accounts received from Italy, Switzerland, and parts of Germany, agree in stating that the shock extended to all those countries.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of our Queen at Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles. The theatre at the latter place is being fitted up. In the Champ de Mars, a grand review is to take place.

The story of General Castellane, which is now exciting so much amusement in Paris, becomes important and significant if attentively considered. The facts seem to be these:—In announcing the death of General Mayran, killed before Sebastopol, the *employé* of the telegraph made some mistake—used one sign for another. Now the old soldier, who keeps Lyons under foot—forcing it to produce silk and satins to seem exceedingly loyal, and to treat the "rights of man" with official contempt under constant threat of bombardment—was never remarkable for sense; and is rapidly becoming blind, deaf, and furious. He read:—"The Emperor is no more: communicate the fact in appropriate terms to the army." For a man of his calibre he reasoned rapidly. "The son of Jerome will never do (not a remarkable effort by the way). As for the Republic, I have shot too many of that sect without trial. What shall it be? Henri V. or—a run for it." Then he dashed down a rather clever proclamation on paper:—"The Emperor is dead—so is the Empire. Henri V. will give us liberty and order. Vive Henri V.!" With this sketch he proceeded to the Préfet, who, having received no despatch, was confounded. According to the usual habit of préfets, he advised the General "to wait, just to see which way the wind would blow." But, says the story, the proclamation was actually issued, and several copies were pasted up on the walls of the city. The préfet telegraphed to his private friends, ascertained the truth, became outrageously indignant and loyal, and actually ventured, for the first time in his life, to bully the General, who scratched his head and told him to "go to —." Meanwhile, at Paris, great was the rage of the unfortunate son of Jerome, for whom, by-the-way, even his friends can only say—"Everybody thought Louis Napoleon a fool—he turns out to be a clever governor: everybody thinks this man a fool—therefore he may be a man of genius." The King of the Exposition insisted that General Castellane should be dismissed; but his cousin, though somewhat disgusted at seeing his dynasty pooh-poohed in this manner, wisely said—"If we got rid of all who are compromised with us, on whom shall we be able to depend?"

Among the interesting objects in the French Exposition is a specimen of wheat sent from Brives, in the department of the Corrèze. It is a new species introduced from America by the Count Hubert de St. Marsault on his estate of Puy, near Perpezac. The mean height of the stalk is over six feet, and the thickness three times that of common wheat-straw. An ear sometimes contains a hundred grains. This wheat grows in an ordinary soil, which it does not seem to exhaust in proportion to its yield. The agricultural mind is slow to adopt novelties however commendable, but so successful an experiment will surely excite emulation. M. de St. Marsault is the son-in-law of General Lallemand of the famous Champ d'Asile; and a relative by marriage, therefore, of the well-known Stephen Girard, benefactor of Philadelphia. The "wheat of the Puy," as it is called, proceeds from a small parcel brought away as a memento from the Champ d'Asile itself.

The condition of Austrian Italy is at present somewhat ominous of approaching disturbances. The army is to be increased by 40,000 men; and the Turin correspondent of the *Times* says that he hears on good authority that it is in contemplation to set up for sale by



public auction some of the properties of Sardinian subjects which were sequestrated in contravention of existing treaties in 1853, and to institute a process against the members of the Provisional Government of 1848 at Milan, some of whom are also naturalised subjects of Sardinia, for the amount left in the public treasury by the Austrian authorities, although, at the treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia, August 6, 1849, it is agreed by the first separate and additional article that the Sardinian Government is to be responsible for all the damages suffered by Austria in the war then concluded. As a faint means of reconciling the Italian people to these fresh evidences of Imperial despotism, the "Central Congregations" are to be convoked. These Congregations consist of two deputies from each province—one a noble and one a plebeian—and one deputy for each royal town. But the Imperial Government reserves to itself so great an influence in the selection of these representatives, that they become little better than instruments of despotism; and they are not likely to lead to any pacific settlement of Austro-Italian difficulties, or to initiate any satisfactory progress. The *Vercos Gazette* emphatically denies that the Austrian army of Italy is to be increased; but the fact is asserted by the official Vienna papers, and the *Times* Correspondent says he has the most positive assurances of its truth.

The current question in Italy is leading to some difficulties. The *Genoa Corriere Mercantile*, of the 24th, announces that the authorities had on that day taken forced possession of the female convents, and concluded the inventories of their property, and that on the next day they were to expropriate the monks. They everywhere experienced resistance, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could procure witnesses to sign the inventories. In several localities, no inhabitant could be prevailed upon to affix his signature to the documents.

A small Carlist band crossed the Spanish frontier about the 16th or 17th of July, but they were speedily routed, seven being killed, and four taken prisoners.—Order has been completely restored at Badajoz, and the National Guards who joined the rioters have been disarmed.

The Spanish Government has despatched to Rome a document, in which the late act for the sale of ecclesiastical property is defended. According to the version given by a writer from Spain, it is asserted that that part of the act which refers to the distribution of benefices is based on the Concordat, which also permits the sale of the property of the secular clergy; and that the history of Spain shows that these sales have taken place at different previous epochs, without any objection on the part of the Popes. Having awarded the clergy in the late budget 170,000,000 reals, the Government denies that it has abandoned them, or offended religion.

Marshal O'Donnell has assumed the command of the third battalion of the Spanish National Guard, and has delivered a speech in favour of liberty and of the throne. He was loudly applauded.

The recent change of ministry in Hanover has arisen out of the struggle that has now been going on for some years between the reactionary aristocratical party and the representatives of the people; the object of that struggle being the liberal constitution extorted by the masses in 1848, and which the Diet now seeks to abrogate altogether, after a great many vexatious attempts to modify it in the spirit of oligarchy. The new ministry is said to be still more inclined to a reactionary policy than the one just dismissed; and the king, who is to be President, is greatly inclined to abet it in any fresh assault upon the rights of the democracy.

The National Council of Switzerland, in its sitting of the 24th of July, adopted by a large majority the conclusion of the committee appointed to examine the report of the Government relative to enlistment. This conclusion is as follows:—"The Federal Council is called upon to put in force the federal laws which forbid the enlistment of the inhabitants of Switzerland for foreign service."

The *Lloyd*, published at Pesth, reports the death of Alexander Ghika, formerly reigning prince of Wallachia. The prince died at Toplitz, in Bohemia, and will be buried at Bucharest.

The revolt of the Arabs in Tripoli is not yet suppressed. The Turks having made an ill-advised attack on some mountain heights occupied by the rebels, a signal reverse ensued, and the Turks fled in confusion, leaving behind their guns, baggage, &c. A letter from Tripoli says:—"At present the insurrectionary movement is confined to the mountain chain extending from the Tunisian frontier to the district of Gharion; and, from the recent failure of the crops, and total want of water, the insurgents will be unable to keep the field in any force. If, however, reinforcements are not immediately sent to the theatre of the revolt, the insurrectionary movement may assume a wide extension."

Reischid Pasha has, with the sanction of the Sultan, addressed a letter to the Grand Vizier, in which he denies the charges that have been brought against him, of bribery, and of aspiring to the dignity of Lieutenant of the Empire.

The revolt of the Bashi-Bazouks continues at the Dardanelles.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY had its annual dinner at Carlisle on Thursday week. Mr. Miles, M.P., was in the chair, and Sir James Graham was the chief speaker.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN.—Edward Rawle, master of the John, the emigrant ship which was wrecked on the Manacles in the course of last May, was tried at Bodmin on Saturday for the manslaughter of Eliza Hallett. The object of the prosecution was to show that the master had not taken proper precautions to avoid the accident, and that, after it occurred, he was very negligent, and left the passengers to their fate. The jury, however, did not think these charges fully borne out by the evidence, and therefore returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Some degree of surprise has been created at this decision, since some of the witnesses deposed to finding Captain Rawle asleep and drunk in his cabin at the time of the accident.

MR. DUFFY.—It is now asserted by Mr. Duffy's own friends that he intends to retire from Parliament.

SIR BENJAMIN HALL was on Saturday re-elected for Marylebone without opposition. In the course of his speech, he defended the policy of Lord Palmerston in connexion with the war, and asked—"Have you read those despatches which bear the name of Lord Clarendon? If you have, you must be well aware that they could never have been sent forth from the Foreign-office without having received the sanction of the First Lord of the Treasury. Is there a passage in those despatches which shows indecision of character, or anything but a strong determination to carry out the will of the people?"—Lord Elibington took occasion to defend the course he had pursued with respect to the Sunday Trading Bill; but he was met with cries of "Go to church!" "Get shaved!" &c.

ANTIQUARIAN LOSS.—Intelligence has just reached London of the almost total loss of the fine collection of antiquities which the agents of the French Government have been employed for some years past in bringing together from the various ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, for deposit in the Museum of the Louvre. This collection consisted of all the antiquities found at Khorsabad and Nimrod during the last four years—namely, one colossal pair of bulls, several statues of the Assyrian gods, a series of bas-reliefs, a very large collection of inscribed bricks, cylinders, and tablets, a set of iron implements, ivory and gold ornaments, and numerous other objects of art. They were lost by the upsetting of a boat going down the river to Bassorah, and lie in about five fathoms of water, without any hope of their being recovered. It is some consolation to know that M. Place has secured photographs of the Khorsabad marbles, while those at Koyunjik have been sketched by the British Museum artist, Mr. Boucher; and that Colonel Rawlinson has brought home with him copies of the lost inscriptions.

FROM THE ROMAN STATES, the reports of the vineyard are most discouraging; but the disease has not as yet manifested itself in other parts of Italy to any very serious extent.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 4.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## GENERAL BEATSON.—THE FOREIGN LEGION.

In reply to several questions, Lord PANMURE contradicted the report of the assassination of General Beatson; and stated that the recruiting for the Foreign Legion at Heligoland was proceeding with success, and the number of men enlisted was 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry.

## THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH objected to the guarantee declaring his preference for a direct subsidy. He proceeded to criticise the whole course and conduct of the war, and commented upon the new arrangements that had been effected in the administration of the War Department.

Lord PANMURE at length replied to each section of the noble Earl's criticism, vindicating especially the conduct of his own department.

The bill was then read a second time after some further discussion.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter to eight.

The House sat at 12 o'clock, and during the morning sitting the Report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to.

The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Advances Bill passed through Committee, as did the Public Health Act Continuance Bill, the Diseases Prevention Bill, and the Ordinance Board Bill.

The House resumed its evening sitting at 6 o'clock.

## SOLDIERS IN THE GALLERY OF THE HOUSE.

Colonel NORTH complained that orders for the gallery of the House, given by him to a soldier of Artillery and

one of the 17th Lancers, who had both been in the Crimea, was refused by the doorkeepers, and asked whether there was any rule to prevent such gallant men from appearing in the Strangers' Gallery.

Lord PALMERSTON said there was a rule against persons who were armed being admitted into the House, but he did not know that it applied to soldiers in uniform without arms, and he appealed to the Speaker with regard to the rule.

The SPEAKER said he could see no objection to soldiers in uniform, but unarmed, being admitted; but the officers of the House were right in the present instance, for a rule against the admission of soldiers in uniform had been established in time gone by, and had never been rescinded. If it was the wish of the House he would give directions that such persons should not in future be refused admission.

Assenting cheers followed this declaration of the Speaker.

## THE MASSACRE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. BRIGHT urged on the Government the adoption of measures to prevent such occurrences as that which had recently taken place on the coast of Africa.

Lord PALMERSTON said the matter was under consideration, and proper steps would be taken in the matter.

## THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill, which is always the forerunner of the prorogation by seven or eight days only, was brought in and read a first time amidst cheers.

## THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Mr. LAING then brought forward his promised motion with regard to the Vienna Conference. He contended at great length that there had been no discussion yet on the subject, that hitherto the Government had misinformed the House with regard to the result of the Conference, and that the responsibility of rejecting a proposition which was agreed to as satisfactory by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers rested with Lord Palmerston, who had recommenced the war under a new phase, and one in which England and France had no longer the sympathies of Europe with them. He urged that the system of equipose between the forces of Russia and the Allies in the Black Sea was preferable to the limitation of the forces of Russia, inasmuch as it was a more practicable state of things. The whole speech of the honourable gentleman was an elaborate defence of the policy of accepting the last terms of peace suggested by Austria.

Sir G. GREY urged that the House already had all the information it required, and protested against the asking for confidential communications between England and France, argued that no safe or honourable peace could have been concluded on the principle of counterpoise, denied that a system of limitation constituted the only alternative solution, and that Austria had ever pledged herself to go to war on the rejection of any proposal that was made.

Mr. GLADSTONE argued that the negotiations had not been clearly and fairly stated by Sir George Grey. He pressed the responsibility which the Government had incurred by the rejection of the Austrian proposals. He insisted on the necessity of resisting the aggressive tendencies of Russia by the moral union of Europe, which he declared had been sacrificed by the policy of the Government.

Mr. LAYARD followed in defence of the war.

Mr. CORDEX next spoke, and used such strong language with regard to Sir W. Molesworth, that that gentleman replied in equally strong terms, and with this personal altercation the debate practically ended, for the proceedings of the night were cut short by Mr. BROTHERTON's moving the adjournment of the House at half-past two, which was carried.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

We believe we are correct in stating that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person. It is not probable that her Majesty will visit London before her departure for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on the 17th. We believe that the Earl of Clarendon will be the Secretary-of-State in attendance on her Majesty on the occasion.—*Globe*.

## MURDER OF GENERAL BEATSON.

It will be seen, by a reference to our summary of last night's Parliamentary debate, that the murder of General Beatson has been officially contradicted by Lord Panmure.

The Earl of Sefton died on Thursday in his sixtieth year.

Madrid, Aug. 1.

The cholera is raging in the provinces of Valladolid, and is increasing at Madrid. M. Moyos has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO

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ERRATUM.—In mentioning, last week, the return of Colonel Ogilvie from Yenikaleh, we omitted to mention that he has since died of cholera.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

FIVEPENCE is now the price for an UNSTAMPED copy of the *Leader*, and SIXPENCE if STAMPED.

A STAMPED copy of this Journal can be transmitted through the Post-office to any part of Great Britain as frequently as may be required, during fifteen days from its date, free of charge; but it is necessary that the paper should be folded in such a manner that the stamp be clearly visible on the outside.

The *Leader* has been "registered" at the General Post-office, according to the provisions of the New Act relating to Newspapers, and a STAMPED copy has, therefore, the privilege of transmission through the post beyond the United Kingdom on payment of the proper rate of postage.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

### SURVEY OF THE WAR.

It is true—and there is some reason to believe the report—the Allies will shortly test the strength of that Russian position so succinctly described by General SIMPSON in his despatch of the 21st of July. According to this despatch, the Russians are posted as in previous remarks we ventured to anticipate they might be, namely, so as to cover the roads and practicable paths leading upon Bakatchi-Serai. There may be said to be three outlets from the valley of the Tchernaya: one leading through the valley of Baidar, along the Woronzoff road, to the undercliff of the Crimea; a second by Aitodor to the Upper Belbek; a third up the steep road that leads directly upon Mackenzie's Farm, having the Inkerman heights on the left, and the Mackenzie ridge on the right. The Woronzoff road leads only to the coast towns; but it is reported that Alupka is occupied in a way that would bar the road at least to cavalry, and it abounds in defensive positions, which, however, might all be turned, were anything to be gained by the operation, by landing a force at Alushta. The post at Alupka is comparatively isolated, but it no doubt communicates with the Russian left stationed at Aitodor and Albat, by the pass from Yalta to the valley of Ozembash. The Russian army then extends from Albat to the north side of Sebastopol, having the strong post of Aitodor in front of the left wing, with outposts pushed down the valley of Chuliu; with the troops behind the Mackenzie ridge completely covering the centre, stationed in the villages lying between Albat and Mackenzie's Farm; and with its right holding the Inker-

man heights, and resting on the entrenchments and forts to the north of Sebastopol. If an attack is to be made, as we hear it is, upon this position, the choice would lie between a movement on the right upon Albat, similar to that begun by the Turks and Sardinians on the 17th of June, and a direct advance up the defile down which the army marched in September, 1854. In the former case the army would act in a difficult country—steep mountains intersected by deep defiles—but not more difficult than the Pyrenees or the Afghan passes; in the latter there is too much reason to fear that formidable earthen batteries, as at the Alma, would have to be carried, unless, as at the Alma, some weak unguarded point can be discerned, and forced. But it may be that the operations which we are warned to expect relate more directly to the siege; at the same time, it is impossible not to perceive that some important preparations are afoot for action external to the trenches. If the Mackenzie heights cannot be carried, the Allies can land an army either at the Katcha, or Alushta, or Kaifa, and break upon the Russian line from some unexpected quarter.

*The Siege.*—With respect to the actual operations performed in front during the six weeks that have elapsed since the 18th June, we are necessarily but poorly informed. But enough light has been thrown from various quarters to show that the troops have been extremely active with the pick and spade, the gabion and sand-bag, and have advanced so far as to be below the level of the guns of the Malakhoff. There is also some reason to believe that the batteries on Mount Sapouné will be able to annoy the ships, if not to destroy them. It is a mistake to suppose that because we have heard little news, little work has been done. The silent activity in the front has been appreciated by the enemy, whose frequent sorties ought to prove to us that the Allies were becoming unpleasantly close neighbours to the garrison. At the same time we have no doubt the enemy has accumulated defence on defence in the rear of the Malakhoff, and that the Allies will have quite enough to do to hold that work when it falls into their hands. The fortification of Kamiesch with earthworks greatly strengthens the position of the Allies, forms a place of arms where large numbers may assemble for any secret expedition, and secures a point of debarkation in case of unlooked-for disaster.

The position occupied by the four armies is now one of great extent. The French cavalry fill the valley of Baidar; the Turks cover Balaklava; the Sardinians and French hold the line of the Tchernaya; and the plateau before Sebastopol is covered with an encampment, stretching from the great harbour to the Monastery of St. George, and from the Col di Balaklava to Kamiesch. Eupatoria is still in their possession, and may still become formidable to the enemy, and Yenikaleh is secured against all attack.

*Sea of Azof.*—We are without any definite information from the Sea of Azof, except the narrative of the gallant exploit against Genitchi. The enemy had connected the Tongue of Arabat with the mainland by a floating bridge. Lieutenant HEWETT with the Beagle determined to destroy this bridge—a task brilliantly accomplished by two boats' crews under a fierce fire of musketry. But this is not the only line of communication with the Crimea from Southern Russia. About twenty miles west of Genitchi there is a second route across the Putrid Sea, called the bridge of Tchernagar, and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, apprehensive of a visit from the Allied flotilla, has ordered its fortifications

to be strengthened—a convincing proof of its importance to the enemy. It is to be regretted that the operations in that direction have not been followed up; but from Russian reports it appears that more has been done on the shores of the Sea of Azof than has yet been made public by our Admiralty.

*Asia.*—The fate of Kars is still uncertain. According to the latest reports from Trebizond, General MOURAVIEFF has abandoned the investment of the place, and Kars and Erzeroum are once more in communication. This alleged step on the part of the Russian General has been brought about, we are told, by an advance of SCHAMYL upon Tiflis. We cannot say that we entirely believe the rumour. But no doubt an advance of the Circassians would sufficiently account for the retirement of the enemy; and the position of MOURAVIEFF, as described by himself, up to the 8th of July, leads to the belief that he has not found the conquest of Turkish Armenia so easy as some among us would have the public believe.

It appears that in addition to the main body which advanced directly upon Kars, a detachment proceeded from Erivan, along the southern slopes of Mount Ararat, and that it has advanced beyond Toprak-Kaleh, on that road to Erzeroum. The plans of the enemy seem, therefore, to have included the seizure of Kars, and the march of the main body and the Erivan detachment in a combined movement upon Erzeroum. General MOURAVIEFF, as we know, found Kars too well prepared for a *coup de main*, and he passed it by a flank march, establishing his camp at Mougaradjik. Here the rain put a stop to his movements for several days; but on the 25th the weather cleared, and on the following day he made a careful reconnaissance of the town. Moving his camp from Mougaradjik to Kany-Kien, he left there a part of his troops to watch Kars, and proceeded with the rest on a promenade into the Soghanlu Mountains. The object of this movement seems to have been to obtain information, destroy all the provisions he could find, and completely cut off the garrison of Kars from Erzeroum. In three days he reached the western incline of the Soghanlu Dag, occupying the pass of Bardous, and seizing hard by a large convoy destined for Kars. It is remarkable that although he pressed into his service all the vehicles he could find to carry off all the provisions, yet that he had not enough, and he was compelled to destroy a considerable quantity. Lingered three days on the Soghanlu, he withdrew his troops on the 4th July, and returned to his camp at Kany-Kien on the 6th July. During the time he remained on the mountains, he sent patrols to Kara Ourghan and Zevine, two stations on the road to Erzeroum, and found that they were not occupied by the Turks. It has been remarked that he did not penetrate as far as Hassan-Kaleh, the key of the valley of Erzeroum, and from this it has been inferred either that General MOURAVIEFF had no intention of marching on Erzeroum, or that difficulties arose in his path of which he has not informed us. It is probable, indeed, that notwithstanding the progress of the Erivan detachment, the Russian general did not feel that he should leave either flank of his communications secure from attack; that, he learned too much of the state of defence in which General WILLIAMS left Erzeroum to hazard a *coup de main*; and that on reflection, if he ever had the intention of leaving Kars behind him, he considered such a step would be too full of danger.

Further than this we have no authentic news. We have not been able to look upon this offensive movement of the enemy in any



other light than that of a serious diversion; fully aware at the same time, that if he found it convenient, General MOURAVIEFF, who fought his way through these countries with the victorious army of PASKIEWITCH thirty-six years ago, would strike as heavy a blow as he could.

#### THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

A SUPPLEMENTAL war-estimate has been laid before Parliament in addition to the votes, reaching to something like 20,000,000*l.* and the loan of 16,000,000*l.* on war account. The addition is not very agreeable, but it is enough to make the tax-paying public ask whether at last Lord PALMERSTON's Government has determined upon a course of action which is calculated to attain the objects of the war in the shortest time. Hitherto his Government has suffered from equivocal conduct as well as language, and we want language as well as conduct that is unequivocal. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH spoke stoutly on the subject of the war, and gave his valuable voucher for Lord PALMERSTON's sincerity and energy. A correspondent of the *Daily News* calls to mind that in June, 1854, Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke grandiloquently at Guildhall of making no insufficient peace, and then in April last, when he was drifting into approval of the Austrian equipoise, he was acting in favour of a peace which Lord PALMERSTON pronounced to be neither safe nor honourable. In the same way, Mr. GLADSTONE, when in and out of office, may be contrasted: in office he was for the vigorous prosecution of the war, out of office he sneered at the dislike of the equipoise plan. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was in favour of the equipoise in Vienna, against it in Downing-street; Mr. GLADSTONE was against the equipoise in Downing-street, in favour of it below the gateway. Are there any more of these incompatibilities to be discovered? Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet has had its greatest weakness in embodied vacillation, which made the Cabinet appear to oscillate between Russellism, Gladstoneism, and Clarendonism—PALMERSTON-Premier over them all. We shall know that the Government has adopted a positive course—that the incompatibilities have been absolutely weeded out—when we see that its conduct is in harmony with its words. How far, then, is the Government prepared to act upon the larger opportunities and necessities that call for a new course, and a new declaration of that course?

We have several times had occasion to make a survey of the Continent with reference to the alliances available in lieu of that which we have, perhaps, happily lost—the Austrian alliance. The resources that exist for us, however, are no longer a matter of inference to those that watch closely, but they glare upon the most careless reader of every daily paper. To say nothing of Hungary or the provinces included in Austria proper, or the provinces most closely annexed to the Austrian Crown, Italy, Germany, and the Scandinavian kingdoms offer material ground to work upon, much of it quite ready for statesmen's handling.

The state of Italy is familiar to our readers; but before we proceed further, we must refer to the eloquent letter by JOSEPH MAZZINI, which has been published in the *Daily News*. MAZZINI renews his complaint that the King of Sardinia was bent on the creation of a Piedmontese kingdom of the north and not on the creation of an Italian nation. The whole drift of his letter is, that the policy now should be to constitute Italy a republic one and indivisible. Many of those who have acted with MAZZINI, and who still retain, as we do, sincere respect for his character and affection for his person,

protest in word and act, as we do, against his endeavour to anticipate the revolution of Italy, and to reject the possible in favour of that which, if not impossible, is out of sight. The kingdom of Piedmont is established on bases that have secured the independence of that limited realm against powerful foreign neighbours; the people have been called out to take a large share in the government, and have placed the liberties of the nation in a course for rapid—very rapid—and steady development. Blessed, we say, would be every part of Italy if it could be placed upon a level with that half of the north. What, then, is the actual state of the other provinces? Naples sympathising with Russia, avowing her resolve to follow Austria, causing her police to arrest her own soldiers, refuses to the British export of grain to the Crimea. In other words, she arrays herself on the side of Russia and of Austria against the Western Power, her own people, and her own army. The state of Rome is anarchy. Tuscany waits upon Austria, and oppresses her own subjects, who find refuge and livelihood in Piedmont. In Austrian Italy the Government is summoning the Central Congregations, a body which possesses consultative powers for the communication between the people and the Government, and some functions in the distribution of the taxes demanded by the Imperial authority. The summoning of the body is nothing more than to assist harassed Baron BRUCK in raising money, and to conciliate the Lombardo-Venetians. The Lombardo-Venetian railway scheme proves a failure. At that very time the Milanese Government is sequestrating the property of Milanese now residing and naturalised in Piedmont, to make good balances removed from the Imperial chest during the revolution; a spoliation in breach of a treaty by which Sardinia stipulates to pay 3,000,000*l.* sterling for damage inflicted by the war on Austria.

The disaffection in Germany is not so irritated, but perhaps it is more formidable. The Germans are a soberer people, but they are acting on convictions firmly established before 1848. The people of Hanover resist the retraction of liberties conceded to them by their Government during the disturbances of that season; the people of Wurtemberg are urging their Government to claim the constitution for all the German States which was promised in 1848. There is no prospect that these claims will be conceded. In the meanwhile, the German Governments cannot conceal their weakness. They truckle to Prussia, they truckle to Austria; they promise to obey the dictates of the two German Powers, that they shall keep their forces in a state of preparation for war, and nevertheless, they are disbanding those forces in order to recruit local industry and to save expense. The minor Governments confess by their acts that they have not a firm hold over their own resources, and that they cannot fulfil their obedience to the two great Powers whom they dare not openly disobey. The sentiments of the Prussian people we know; the Schleswig-Holsteiners are recovering the hopes which were crushed by the action of our Government in 1849; we need not call to mind Hesse-Cassel; we need say nothing about the state of feeling in Bohemia or the Saxon States; we need not say much about the sympathy of the Danes for constitutional freedom if their national jealousies could be assuaged. The Swedes are with us though the Government vacillates. The refusal of an American ship to pay the State dues claimed by Hanover on the Elbe, is only the prelude to carrying out the notification which Denmark has already received, that the United States will no longer pay

the Sound dues; and Denmark, with no money to spare, is asking Russia to procure from her some compensation for the loss of a revenue secured to her under the European system. For Denmark cannot fight the American republic, and Russia will not declare war against President PIERCE for the sake of the Sound dues. Denmark can have no claim upon the Western Powers, and she must submit to see her exactions reduced, confessing that there is no power to sustain her authority. The German Governments are combining together as much against their own peoples as against the Western Powers. They are allying themselves with Russia, leaving their own peoples to be the allies of the West if the West choose.

Our Government has entered upon some new activity of a nature not yet explained. The outward signs, however, are such as to command attention. In the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary for War has stated that the Government has abandoned its former intention of not admitting Italians to the Foreign Legion, and that Italians will be so admitted. Poles and natives of Northern Germany have never been excluded. The dépôt is on the island of Heligoland, which is about to be fortified—at once the Malta and Gibraltar of the German Ocean. It is not certain that the destination of all the corps thus formed will be the Crimea. Now these preparations might be made, there might be this expenditure in recruiting men, in building fortifications, and in parading camps, fleets, and castles, only to satisfy the public mind. All the preparations might be employed by some GLADSTONE of the Cabinet only for a "moral" purpose, to extort from Russia exactly what Russia is willing to give; or a JOHN RUSSELL might use the fleets and force as the material means for establishing the equipoise which has been talked of; or the new engines may be intended for use. Is it so, or not? If they are intended for use, upon what field? The danger to Europe lies, not only in the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, but in her preponderance in the Baltic, and on the land frontier. We have natural allies as much in one part as in the other. If the engines are intended for use, we must see them employed before very long; but, even before that day, the Government might anticipate some of the advantages to be calculated from the use of the engines, by declaring the purpose to which they are destined; might, at all events, call out all the confidence of a nation only anxious to give credit to its executive. It might instantly realise those great advantages by the simple declaration that, after the conduct of its German allies, it will henceforward, in the formation of its alliances, be bound by military considerations alone.

#### VULGAR IMPATIENCE OF ADULTERATION.

Just a year ago the subject of adulteration was rife in public notice. We then had had the *Lancet* performing its invaluable services by exposing the actual quality of goods sold and used for food, drinks and medicaments, &c. We then pointed out how the worst adulteration was not that limited to jellies and pickles, spices and preserves, but that the very body of the disease must be found in society itself. In nine cases out of ten, we then said,\* the customer also adulterates; the butcher, the baker of society, the whole round of tradesmen—the "tinker, tailor, apothecary, ploughboy, thief," each dealing with the rest, each adulterates, and each in his turn purchases adulterated goods. It is a division of employment in violation of

\* *Leader*, July 15, 1854.

all concert, by which the whole circle of men cheat themselves, and waste their labours to put refuse or poison into each other's mouths; losing that which they really desired, and having that which they would pay to be without. There is the same adulteration in everything that constitutes the furniture of life; your clothing, your furniture, your house, are adulterated. But what is worse, the very friends that stand around you, the Parliament to which you appeal, equally share the adulteration. There is no instant voice to put down the nuisance, because everybody has a present interest in it. It was so in July, 1854, and it is so now: the very same illustrations serve us. We then pointed to the case of DAVIDSON, GORDON, and Co., as showing the extent to which commerce itself, as well as the wares transferred in commerce, is adulterated; and we have DAVIDSON and GORDON with us still, besides many a Co. that deserves but has not reached the police courts; to say nothing of that banking company which has shown how far the very strong box of commerce is tainted by the adulteration.

Nevertheless we are far from saying that we are exactly where we were then. We have at least made that important step which consists in knowing and confessing our disgrace. It was in July, 1854, that the *Leader* pointed out the adulteration of society; and it is in July, 1855, that our mercantile contemporary, the *Economist*, admits the worst part of the adulteration:

"Both buyer and seller are to blame," says the *Economist*. "The seller, it is true, strives to screw a large profit by a lawful means, but the buyer is equally greedy of gaining an unlawful profit by paying an unfair price. An undue love of cheapness—a gross and vulgar misapprehension of what cheapness means, is one of the most prevalent causes of adulteration."

The buyer, hardened in ignorance, may know that chicory is a drug and that copperas has deadly qualities, for people tell him so; but ignorant of physiology or of chemistry, he does not, in the sense of actually perceiving it, know what the poison causes, or survey the consequences to himself and to his children, perhaps to the third and fourth generation. It is low-minded ignorance to begin with. An adulteration of the buyer is an essential condition, without which the adulterations of the seller could not be.

But once instituted in commerce, the process of adulteration makes rapid advances. It is a trick easily learned; and it is highly stimulated by our competition. The old-fashioned Italian dealer sells pickles for a certain price. His neighbour wishes to get the custom and sells them cheaper, but they must look as good or better, and the flavour is heightened with one drug, the colour brightened with another. Others outvie the first adulterator. In the meanwhile the old-fashioned dealer has continued to sell dear and to be genuine, but a genius in the firm discovers a new branch of adulteration. It consists in selling the article in the old-fashioned house, at the old-fashioned price, on the strength of its being "genuine," but resorting to exactly the same devices as are used to get up the manufactured article; and so the adulterator who has tried to beat down price teaches the high-priced vendor to make a larger profit, by adulterating an "old established genuine" reputation. The next step is to trade in "awful sacrifices," and bankruptcy itself is subject to adulteration. The proceeds are lodged in a bank, whose manager is selling securities to those that purchase such commodities, and the very bank is adulterated.

Since we exposed the extent of the disease last year, however, we have had new proofs of its yet further extension. There is not a

cranny so small that it does not enter, not a place so elevated that it does not reach. Not to look further back than the cradle—though we might pursue the inquiry there—the schoolboy begins life under a schoolmaster whose teaching is adulterated with ignorance and with the devices to conceal ignorance. If the child is sick, a medical man is called in, and the boy is not only treated with drugs that are adulterated, but the medical man himself is adulterated with ignorance and with quackery to conceal his ignorance. As the child grows up, an artificially-adulterated form of life clouds his sense, cramps his body, and adulterates his very vitals.

We have had more than one family anatomised before the public lately, but perhaps no exposure is more horrid than that occasioned by the suspicions in the WOOLER family at Darlington. Mr. WOOLER is a man of large property, giving excellent dinners; his society has been much courted. He has, of course, been respected in his county—highly respected. The medical men, who may be said to have ascertained symptoms that indicated poison, were so adulterated in their conscience that evidently for a time they hushed up their own suspicions. One of them could not tell what to do. He thought that the nervous disturbance of removing the dying woman's attendants would be worse than a quiescence which permitted the process of poisoning to go on! After death, the body is examined; and here not only is arsenic found, but the signs of a fatal disease, brought on by our climate and aggravated by our mode of life; and another kind of adulteration—the liver was pushed out of its place, probably by tight lacing. It is the anatomy of an English wife!

To whom can the guilty and erring apply but to the Church; and yet that resort of the sinner is itself adulterated—throughout. It is a national Church not co-extensive with the nation. It is tenanted by opinions that it disclaims, denounces, and curses. Many of its votaries pretend to be consecrated ministers when they are only anointed traders, in order to enjoy the pay or the social position which it confers. We have had in the East an army that was adulterated by the worst administration—a commissariat that was not a commissariat; officers that would serve to dress a parade at home, but disliked the opportunities for chivalrous destruction in the East; soldiers supplied with guns that were antiquated curiosities, with clothes that did not shelter them from the weather; with officers that betrayed them to death in greater numbers than fell by the enemy's sword. We have had members of the Cabinet affecting to join in "a vigorous prosecution of the war," and then retiring into opposition, with sneers at the war that they had pretended to promote, and tricks for tripping up colleagues who prosecuted a real war. To descend from great things to small, we have had witnesses before the Parliamentary committee denouncing the denouncers of adulteration—saying that they exaggerate through ignorance, affirming, in fact, that the expositors of adulteration are themselves adulterated.

The only thing wanted is for the committee to trim between the report that the adulteration exists, and that it is exaggerated; the chairman following up with a bill with adulterated by clauses to render it ineffective.

It is to be hoped that we are not to reach that bad end. Even a small beginning would be better than none; and if we could stop adulteration in food, we might by degrees extend the purification to society, the church, the legislature, the administration, and all that concerns us in public and private life. Diet does wonders, and honest regimen and sound nutriment might strengthen us to rise

against the continued practice of adulterating ourselves individually and collectively. It might teach us if we want to make a profit out of our own till, not to make it out of our neighbour's till, lest he return the compliment. Want of concert makes fellow-labourers in industry become only thieves preying upon each other—near residents, who are not neighbours, thinking it wise, when robbery is no longer safe on the highway, to invent a new brigandage over the counter. A wholesome meal might clear our sight, renew our hearts, and warm us to brotherhood.

#### THE POLISH LEGION.

THE Wednesday meeting did not take place. At a moment when two or three thousand persons were expecting the doors to open the announcement was made that a demonstration, to which the public mind had been excited by mystic paragraphs and colossal placards, was to be postponed. A feeling of indescribable indignation took possession of the crowd. Polish sympathisers, who had all day been talking of the evening's programme, were intensely disappointed. For the hour, Sir DE LACY EVANS lost all his popularity, at least in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's Hall. There were not wanting certain politicians, always ready to suspect, to insinuate a connexion between the breakdown of the meeting, and the scruples of the Government. Somebody had been bribed—somebody had been intimidated; "the people" had been victimised.

How much or how little of this spontaneous gossip was based on truth cannot be determined. In affairs of which nothing can be known, the *quidnuncs* of portentous hints and rumours have their own way. But it is undeniable that efforts had been made, for several days, to create a popular belief in some vague countenance afforded by Ministers to the projectors of the Wednesday meeting. Sir DE LACY EVANS's speech was to serve as a pilot-balloon, and a gorgeous list of peers and courtiers flamed upon the placards in every street. It is not surprising, therefore, that as the Cabinet had been associated with the scheme of the demonstration, it should also be associated with its failure, especially as something took place which has not been explained. The illness of the proposed chairman was far from a sufficient reason for the contemptuous dismissal of that huge throng which on Wednesday evening blocked up the end of Long-acre, and which had been attracted by the great publicity of the announcements. The second assemblage, which arose out of the disappointment of the first, could not be regarded as more than a noisy ebullition of popular feeling.

The Polish question, however, is not disposed of because the Long-acre Meeting was quashed. The elements of a great political exhibition were ready in the streets. Only the spokesmen failed. Indeed, the Whig organs have been coquetting with the subject, and have accused Ministers of neglecting an important opportunity, by discouraging the formation of a Polish Legion. Lord PALMERSTON, obviously, scarcely understands his own opinions on this point. The "standing menace" does not terrify him, or any of his order, so much as the principles which might be summoned to action by raising in Europe the symbol of Polish nationality. Still less is the "standing menace" formidable to the Germany of Courts and Cabinets in comparison with the dangers of removing it. Besides, the English nation comprehend no metaphysical distinctions. If they raise Poland against Russia, why not Hungary against Austria, and Italy against all the alien powers that oppress it? Rev.



lusion in Europe, if once evolved from the sleepless fire of national feeling, cannot be guided or limited by the exigencies of English policy. When Warsaw speaks, Milan may reply, and Comorn may once more shut its gates against the Austrian garrison. Because—and this is the truth which generous sympathisers sometimes forget—a people that revolts fights in its own interest, and not solely in the interest of "Western Europe."

It is probable that Ministers would gladly arm and pay a Polish Legion, if they could disconnect it from all political and ulterior objects. A Polish flag outside Sebastopol might produce disaffection within, and cause an uneasy motion to be felt throughout the Polish provinces of Russia. But after men of that nationality had shed their blood in the efforts of the desperate siege, painful questions would arise: Whether, for instance, the populations near Odessa and the Baltic Sea should not be defended, if induced to rise in behalf of the allied powers, or should be left to be dragooned, knouted, and hanged by imperial martial law?

Moreover, if a Polish Legion could be established, merely to give a vent to the military inclinations of a certain class of Poles, what would be the result? Do Englishmen, ready as they are to boast that Britons never, never shall be slaves, conceive that the high-spirited exiles, who have suffered banishment, confiscation of property, social outlawry, and ruin, in the cause of their national independence, would take arms merely to fill up the bloody chasms in the besieging ranks before Sebastopol? Do they think that to pay them Swiss wages while they fight, and to grant them colonial allotments, or hospital pensions afterwards, would gather the bravest of the Polish people under the flag of a mercenary Legion? Have they so forgotten—under the wings of the French eagle—that men do not fight for bread alone, that they can approve and ratify the suggestions of an insolent correspondent of the *Times*, who asks the Poles why they do not secure clean beds, good food, beer, and the animal delight of injuring Russia by enlisting in the Foreign Legion? In the first place, the Poles are too discreet; secondly, they have too much self-respect. The worst of them, indeed, the beggars, the soldiers of fortune, the venal, the desperate, and those who do not keep in view the principles which alone render them a formidable nation, might enlist for the double pleasure of fighting against Russia and living a trooper's careless life, with rations, pay, and the chance of booty.

We have never concealed or overlooked the difficulties of the Polish question. Perhaps some Poles impute it to us as a fault that we have not started, at their appeal, and hurried on a revolutionary crusade. But the problem is this:—Are we to proclaim the dismemberment of the Russian Empire as the distinct object of the war, and shall we be pledged to fight until the Cabinets of Northern Europe consent to the restoration of Poland? No bold man, who is not a bad man, would rush inconsiderately into such a conflict. But, if the enterprise be attempted, it must be attempted sincerely. If the Poles revolt in our favour, and at our instigation, they must have their reward. No mere arguments of the recruiting sergeant will tempt the best of them into mercenary ranks.

The Poles are represented to the world by their emigration, which is the *élite* of their society. It is not, like so many other emigrations, the relic of an expatriated faction, the remnant of a vanquished army. It is the perpetual nucleus to which the most

high-spirited and hopeful of the people resort, and constitutes the faithful manifestation of their national character. It does not decay with time, because it is continually recruited; and it is not exhausted, because it never wastes its powers in desultory, vague, or speculative undertakings. Such, we believe, is the light in which, among this class of Poles, the English scheme of a Legion is regarded. The Legion, if once armed and organised, must be supported in an enterprise, not against Sebastopol only, but against Russian Poland, or it will be as unimportant as a band of Swiss mountaineers. A vast proportion of the male Polish population is now embodied in the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia,—300,000 in the first, 100,000 in the second, 60,000 in the third. About 150,000 men who now follow the plough might be taken from it for six months without starving their country, and with even their passive aid an earnest and vigorous movement might paralyse the Russian forces throughout a large area of the empire. That, in spite of the hereditary arts employed to denationalise them, and to break their spirit by baffling their hopes, these men are, for the most part, disaffected to Russia, is proved by the iron rigour and incessant vigilance necessary to keep them in safe subjection. The fortress of Alexander, at Warsaw, is a confession, by the successive Czars, that they reign by the terror of arms in Poland.

Our Liberals would do well to keep these considerations in view. If they desire to contend with Russia for a point of honour, and have the means of victory, let the war be left on its diplomatic basis. If, on the contrary, they see no security, unless in crippling the enemy, who is even now all but impregnable fortified, let them urge a Polish crusade; but on this condition, that the struggle shall end not only in the rescue of the Ottoman Empire, but in the acknowledged restoration of Poland.

#### GERMANY.

THE political aspects of Germany, irrespective of the war, deserve attention. Since the overthrow of governments and the confusion of authority in 1848, there has been no such development of public opinion as that which is at present going on. The press teems with suggestions hostile to that bureaucratic policy which misrepresents before the world the tendencies of the German race. In all the states that allow free discussion, to whatever degree, speculations, dangerous to power, are afloat. But the most significant manifestation is the tenacity with which the Germans cling to their little remnants of civil liberty, and the politic resistance they oppose to the Confederate Diet.

In Hanover, the institutions conceded by fear, in 1848, have survived the downfall of those which simultaneously arose throughout Germany. The King—a man of the most despotic predilections, but not remarkable for courage—incessantly strives to regain the ground he then surrendered. He has lately appealed to the Central Government at Frankfurt in aid of his design, but the Chambers, strong in their moral position, have disavowed the authority of the Diet, and have represented to the King that he must determine the relation of his crown with their privileges, in concert with them alone. A similar, and perhaps a more important defection from the Federative Assembly, is that of Wurtemberg. The Chamber of Deputies, in harmony with the reigning prince, have declared for a reform in the public and general law, on the plea that the existing Diet is incompetent, and does not represent the people of Germany. It is simply com-

posed of delegates, accredited by the various governments, and entirely free from public control. Such a protest, in a variety of forms, has been made at different times by almost all the lesser German states. Austria and Prussia, however, at variance on so many points, are agreed on this, and steadily discountenance every project of innovation.

But the point is of the highest importance and we trust the German nation will have the wisdom to persist in its claims. The Diet of Frankfort, formally deposed in 1851, and reconstituted under Russian influences, is the incubus which presses on all the provincial estates, and neutralises their more liberal action. Before one German Government can enter into active co-operation with foreign powers, or undertake a course of internal reform, it must move to compliance the inert mind of the federation, or, if it be a leading power, drag after it a mass of the unwieldy Bund. Not that the primal law of Germany prohibits separate action on the part of any state, but that, when it serves the interest of the great Courts, the Diet is invariably ready to prove that any policy obnoxious to them is a breach of federal obligations. Germany, in fact, has existed since 1815 under unnatural conditions. Austria and Prussia, though professing that their interests were identical, entered into the general settlement on terms which rendered a mutual policy impossible. Prussia enjoyed this singular advantage, that she was left with the greatest number of German subjects. Austria, while her territories were larger, incorporated with herself many alien populations, and was more exposed to the dangers of civil strife. Austria, therefore, possessed of inferior German influences, relied on the aristocracy of her estates, while Prussia, turning to account the national sentiment, affected to be the representative of Germany, and, through this artifice, ruled in the Frankfort Assembly. It will be remembered that, in 1851, when the two powers were in arms, and had all but declared war, Austria resigned the nominal presidency of the Diet, and Prussia took the lead, *de jure*, which she had long exercised *de facto*. The consequence has been that Austria has established a system of statesmanship that connects her with the rest of the Continent: her German action is subordinate to her European diplomacy. Prussia, on the contrary, wields an influence in Europe, solely because she wields an influence, scarcely less than paramount, in Germany.

Yet Austria and Prussia, with these diverging lines of policy, had principles in common to defend in the Federative Diet. A number of the lesser states evinced an early desire for political changes. Some of their governments consented to rule by a new tenure, and called free parliaments to frame their laws; others invited the predominant courts to aid them in maintaining absolutism. The revolutions in Belgium, Brunswick, Saxony, and Hesse, united the great powers under the guarantees of the Holy Alliance; the provisional diets struggled for separate authority; and Prince METTERNICH adopted a political scheme—of which he has erroneously been styled the inventor—to repress this liberal activity. It was by this course that he weakened and impoverished the empire. Austria being compelled by her "mission" to maintain the most costly police in Europe, was at length unable to support the pressure, and became a political bankrupt in 1848.

The interference of Russia upon that occasion, was probably as much in the interest of the Emperor NICHOLAS as in that of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Successful insurrection in Hungary would have been a dangerous precedent on

the borders of his Polish kingdom. But the power that then quelled the liberalism of Germany by no means altered the relations between the small and the great powers, between the provincial Diet and the Diet of Frankfort, between the governments which were represented there and the people who were not. Up to this time the agitation has been going on, and it has become the more formidable as the events of 1849 have receded from view.

At present it is not too much to affirm that, taking one German state after another, a general declaration of opinion has been elicited against the authority of the Bund. It is that aggregate of governments, disunited from the German nation, that places the policy of Germany in contradiction to that of Western Europe. From this source proceed restrictions on trade, prohibitions of enlistment, submission to the decrees of Prussia. And Prussia, having no interest in the war, and being only intent upon consolidating her supremacy over the lesser states of the Confederation, has gained many degrees of influence, on her own peculiar ground, while Austria, by intervening between the belligerent powers, has sought to extend her European interest to an equal extent. Prussia has hitherto played the more successful game, though her rival holds at present an unacknowledged sovereignty on the Danube.

But this federal system, by which Prussia triumphs, is fatal to the progress of Germany. It is not, as the Germans themselves complain, a representation of the people; but of the Cabinets. Small states, therefore, in which tendencies such as those of Piedmont appear, have to contend with the whole weight of the Bund, and if not crushed, are retarded. Perhaps a general war might break up this framework of despotism.

#### TIPTREE.

Few men of our day have lived down idle sneers more courageously and more successfully than the sagacious, active, and genial host of Tiptree Farm. After serving as a butt for the delicate pleasantries of Protectionist journals—after being the laughing-stock of antediluvian landlords and prescientific farmers, Mr. MECHI, by sheer energy of purpose, has lived to be recognised as a ruler and a judge in the agricultural world, and to draw all men to his annual *comitia*. The intelligent foreigner has not seen England thoroughly if he has neglected a pilgrimage to Kelvedon. He has not seen what the union of those "sister sciences" (as Lord Mayor MOOX called them), agriculture and commerce, can effect under the impulse of a pushing man of business, of this industrial epoch 'all compact.' It is due to Mr. MECHI to remember that his energy and enterprise have been expended upon a most stubborn earth. Proportioned to the difficulty has been the success. If Tiptree Farm had been a rich, deep, loamy soil, Mr. MECHI might have folded his arms in the comfortable assurance of a safe, easy, and dignified investment; he might have graduated as a landowner, and have become a justice of the peace—who knows?—a county member; but he would not have been the hero of the hose and jet, the pioneer of a new rural economy, an economy of beneficent town-sewage, of the threshing-machine, and the steam-plough. If Tiptree Farm had been, not a barren common, a morass of sand and clay, but a neat little parcel of fat earth, asking for nothing but the seasonable sun's embrace, the temperate showers of spring, and the cleansing frosts of winter, Mr. MECHI's balance-sheet might have escaped the jeers of gentlemen

who have simply taken the trouble to "come into" their estates, and left the rest to mortgagees; but it would not have been the record of a noble and bloodless battle, and the title-deed of a more precious inheritance than that of 'conquest.' Was there ever a man so bearded as the patentee of the razor-strop, presuming to lose his money on the land? He might have been content with the vulgar splendours of a parvenu, wearing his life out in the offensive but amusing contortions of a *bourgeois gentilhomme*. But he has had the audacity to be useful in his generation, and to teach the territorial aristocracy their duty to the land they hold in trust. Loud and savage were the peans of exultation over Mr. MECHI's annual balance-sheet; but let them laugh who win. He faced unflinchingly the terrors of Free-trade, and now he tells us that he realised a clear profit of 700*l.* last year. There is something almost touching in the frankness with which Mr. MECHI relates the story of his agricultural campaigns: how from the first he discerned generally what might be done, before he knew accurately the way to do it; how he took into his own hands the acres his landlord would not aid him to improve, and by the rigid application of the principles of successful commerce, converted a waste into an oasis of golden harvests, and a dead loss into a living profit. He confesses that his ignorance of details had led him into some blunders; experience had corrected what was erroneous and extravagant, and had taught him how theory and practice could be safely reconciled. It is impossible, we think, to dispute the value of Mr. MECHI's services to the agriculture of our country. It may not be possible to tenant-farmers to follow his steps very closely, but as a reformer, an innovator if you will, who points out the direction in which the new farming will have to march, he has earned a very high and honourable reputation.

The interest of the annual gatherings at Tiptree has consisted in the assembling of representatives of every branch of the agricultural interest, and of every science affecting its operations. On Saturday last there were men from all corners, not of Great Britain only, but of Europe and America—corn-farmers, cattle-farmers, rice-farmers, men of theory and men of practice, men of literature and men of science, captains of industry, sanitary reformers, chymists, engineers, and—clergymen. The Church, indeed, came out remarkably strong in the person of the Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY, who discoursed on the ravages of a certain wheat-fly (an insect that takes tithes most unscrupulously) with an unction peculiar to the priestly office. There is a certain flavour, like that of sound old wine, in the parsonical speech, which almost persuades the wildest Dissenter to toast 'Church and Queen.' We cordially believe with the Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY that it is not inconsistent with the 'higher and holier duties of his calling' that he should take some interest in farming. Nothing human should be alien to the divine, and if, through the instrument of Convocation, the Establishment were to resolve itself into a model farm to-morrow, it is quite possible that education and morality would be the gainers. We trust Mr. MECHI will accept the very kind and just caution of the *Times*, against the intrusion of the City element too prominently into his improving hospitalities. Many eminent authorities remained silent, and much valuable information was lost to the guests while the LORD MAYOR was allowing his newly-awakened rural enthusiasm to get the better of his grammar, declaring how proud he felt to "sit round so scientific a table," and pronouncing his attachment to the "sister sciences, agriculture

and commerce." Not long ago this eminent civic functionary inflicted a delicate compliment upon his municipal guests from Paris, by informing the company that he was happy to say that some of the foreign gentlemen were *Christians*. We believe he meant to say "Protestants." But never did he sounder about more desperately in search of a substantive and a verb, than in this recent memorable excursion into agriculture. Like a gambler he went on staking his syntax, in the wild hope of completing a sentence; but this was impossible: adverbs, prepositions, and adjectives were tripping up each other in a confusion that made the boldest at the table hold his breath, and even common-councilmen shudder. "If his lordship (it was whispered) would but stick to common sense, but he will talk science!" And the rest of the City dignitaries were worthy of their chief. Surely some educational subsoil ploughing is wanted at Guildhall. The tavern minstrels, too, were not only out of tune, but out of harmony with the occasion. Sentimental ballads, nasal and gin-and-water, served only to convince foreigners how barbarous are the musical instincts of the English, and *Sally in our Alley*, 'by desire,' as the pleasant fiction of the toastmaster assured the Chair, was a sickly substitute for wise words on the objects of the meeting. Mr. MECHI said well that he was sure his guests had not come for the mere satisfaction of a "glass of champagne and a dinner." Let us be permitted to hint that these vulgar and apoplectic gesticulations of a City surfeit are a very questionable example of that Spartan simplicity which is usually identified with agricultural pursuits.

#### TORTURE IN INDIA.

A PAINFUL sensation has been excited in this country by the discovery that torture, though recognised as illegal, was still practised by the subordinate police authorities in our Indian possessions, for the purpose of extracting a confession of guilt. The existence of this frightful abuse has long been known, however, to the local magistrates, who have more than once brought it to the notice of the Government. But the due collection of revenue was generally deemed a matter of greater amount than the simple administration of justice, and the dazzling triumphs of war were more regarded than the unostentatious labours of peace. So far back as the year 1840, Mr. LEWIN reported to the Supreme Criminal Court of the Madras Presidency that the cruelties to which accused parties were subjected were systematic and habitual.

"A prisoner," he writes, "came before me at Cuddalore with the loss of his arm near the shoulder, arising from maltreatment; the arm was amputated after he reached the court. In another case two prisoners appeared, with their bodies branded, the sores still fresh, while the arms of one of them were swollen from the effects of a tight ligature."

These inhuman proceedings are by no means peculiar to Madras—they are at least equally prevalent in Bengal, though probably unknown in the North-Western Provinces. But in Bengal Proper a witness, whose imagination is too dull to reveal the circumstances of a crime of which he was both innocent and ignorant, may perchance find the faculty of composition suddenly aroused by a loose bag containing fragments of dried chillies being shaken over his head. Almost suffocated by the pungent dust, and his eyes smarting with agony, he readily confesses to whatever is required of him. Another one will be kept exposed for hours to the rays of a vertical



sun, without a morsel of bread or a drop of water, until nature gives way, and the witness attests whatever he is bid. Or a third will be plunged knee-deep into putrid ordure, and there held bound night and day until the desired object be attained. Sometimes, instead of torture, recourse is had to bribery, and—however incredible it may sound to English ears—men have been induced by the promise of a hundred rupees (10*l.*), to declare themselves guilty of a murder they never committed. It is true they are assured that their life is in no danger, and when they discover their peril it is too late to break through the mesh that has been woven around them. For ordinary witnesses are always procurable at exceedingly low rates—one rupee, or two shillings, per head being considered a handsome remuneration for an easy day's work. And perjury, never at any time viewed with much horror, is now held of small account, since the substitution of a simple declaration, in place of the more binding attestation of the Koran or the waters of the Ganges.

But, it may be asked, whence comes this so great desire on the part of the police to obtain a conviction? Our answer may be briefly given. If any delay takes place in discovering the perpetrators of a crime, the chief police-officer of the district is warned that, if he do not apprehend the offenders within a certain period, he will be dismissed from his post. With this threat impending over his head, it is not surprising that he should endeavour, by fair means or foul, to implicate some poor wretch, no matter how innocent. Besides, the inadequate salaries paid to the police render them peculiarly liable to corruption, and Orientals, in general, may be accused of having an itching palm. Thus, perhaps, the principal landholder, or other great man, in the neighbourhood, bears a grudge against some poor villager or peasant. A crime is reported at the police-station: sons of Belial come forward to bear witness against Naboth: he is seized and tortured till he confess; and the puzzled though doubting magistrate has oftentimes no alternative but to convict. Justice is both a rare and a costly commodity in the East. Witnesses are brought up by scores, and the longest purse has the best chance of a favourable verdict.

This is no new state of things of which we speak. It has long been notorious that our entire system was defective—that the police were corrupt and inefficient, the native officials and magistrates open to bribery and intimidation, the mode of procedure in our courts tedious, expensive, and unsatisfactory, and that the European judges were incompetent to unravel the web of Asiatic fraud and chicanery. But no steps have been taken to act upon this knowledge. And it will ever be a stigma on the East India Company that, under their sway, hardly a single improvement has been introduced into their administration except under the influence of public opinion at home. How long this state of political coma is to be endured we will not take upon ourselves to determine; but we believe that no permanent amelioration can be expected until the Government of India be assumed by the Crown.

#### PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)

It is a common remark that Afghanistan forms, as it were, the outworks of our Indian possessions; and with equal truth it may be said that the kingdom of Persia has hitherto constituted a sort of neutral ground occupied by the vedettes of Russia and England. The importance of maintaining friendly relations with that country has long been appreciated by both those Powers; but

for many years past the influence of the Russians—owing to their proximity and their brutal insolence—has been decidedly predominant. From the reign of Peter I., the hereditary policy of the Czars—working by force and fraud, and directed by an irresponsible despotic chief—has been gradually and irresistibly extending both their moral and their material power to the southward and eastward. The interposition of the Ottoman Empire tended to conceal for a time from Europe the Muscovite encroachments in Central Asia, and it is only of late years that we have discovered the full extent of the danger that menaces our ascendancy in the East. When the curtain was first drawn aside, the peril appeared all the more imminent and terrible from our previous ignorance of its existence. In India, especially, a panic seized all ranks and classes of Europeans, and, perhaps, no one was more seriously alarmed than the Governor-General and his immediate advisers. No doubt, the Russophobia at that conjuncture assumed dimensions out of all proportion to the real magnitude of the danger. But that there were sufficient grounds for considerable anxiety and uneasiness, may be easily shown by a hasty review of our relations with Persia during the last fifty years.

It was at the close of the eighteenth century that the Government of India first felt the necessity of holding political communications with the Court of Teheran. The Marquis of Wellesley very soon after his arrival in the East became aware of the danger that menaced our north-west frontier through the ambition of Shah Zeman, the ruler of the Afghans. It was notorious that Sultan Tippoo was endeavouring to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sikhs, and it had also transpired that Wuzer Ali, of Oude, had tempted Shah Zeman with an immense sum of money to invade the British territories. Under these circumstances, Lord Wellesley deemed it expedient to effect a diversion by raising up an enemy to the Afghan prince. The opportunity was, besides, favourable; for Futteh Ali Shah had already conceived the design of annexing the principalities of Candahar and Herat to the kingdom of Persia.

His lordship accordingly instructed Mehdi Ali Khan, a naturalised Persian nobleman, at that time the Company's agent at Bushire, to take such measures as might induce the Shah-in-Shah to keep the Afghans in check, but not to urge him to overt acts of hostility. To effect this purpose the Khan was authorised to expend annually two or three lakhs of rupees, to gain the goodwill and support of the Shah's chief advisers. Futteh Ali, indeed, needed no great persuasion to adopt a course he had previously marked out for himself, and in 1799 and the following year he twice invaded Khorassan, thus compelling Shah Zeman to defer for a time his projected descent upon Hindostan. On his Majesty's return to Teheran in the autumn of 1800, he accorded a gracious reception to the British Mission under Captain, afterwards Sir John, Malcolm, who was empowered to conclude a treaty with the Shah for the more immediate object of counteracting French influence. Napoleon's brilliant campaign in Egypt had inspired the Oriental nations with a high reverence for his name and the power of his people, and in an equal proportion had filled the Indian Government with anxiety and dismay. It seemed no such very arduous undertaking for an enterprising general and an enthusiastic soldiery to force their way to the Persian Gulf, and thence to invade our Indian territories both by sea and land. This catastrophe might, indeed, be partially averted by cherishing hostilities between Persia and the Afghans, but it would be rendered almost impossible were the French utterly excluded from the former country. The propositions submitted to the Shah with this view have been justly characterised as "an eternal disgrace to our Indian diplomacy." They provided, that "should an army of the French nation, actuated by design and deceit, attempt to settle, with a view of establishing themselves on any of the islands or shores of Persia, a conjoint force shall be appointed by the two high contracting parties to act in co-operation for their expulsion and extirpation, and to destroy and put an end to the foundation of their treason; and if any of the great men of the French nation express a wish or desire to obtain a place of residence, or dwelling, in any of the islands or shores of the kingdom of Persia, that they may raise the standard of abode or settlement, leave for their residing in such a place shall not be granted." The governors

of provinces were further to be instructed to "expel and extirpate the French, and never allow them to obtain a footing in any place;" and fully empowered "to disgrace and slay the intruders." According to M. Langlé, the British Mission signally failed in this respect. "*Leurs propositions ridicules et même injurieuses*," he says, "*furent rejetées avec indignation par le Shah et par ses ministres*." Captain Malcolm, however, declares that this statement is "exactly opposed to the truth," and plumes himself upon the success that attended his negotiations. But there is every reason to believe that this treaty was, at least, never ratified, for it is excluded from the Persian State Papers laid before the House of Commons; and in 1806 Governor Duncan stated his impression that its final ratification was not to take place until the arrival of Haji Khalil at Calcutta—an event that never occurred, as we shall presently have to relate.

Orientals are chiefly assailable through fear or cupidity. Captain Malcolm chose the latter alternative, and lavished such vast sums of money that the Persians imagined he was promised a percentage on whatever he expended. His prodigality gave rise to most exaggerated notions respecting the wealth of the British nation, and materially impeded the labours of his successors, who were wisely forbidden to follow such a silly and extrayagant precedent. But Eastern etiquette required that such magnificence should be responded to with similar ostentation. The Shah, however, was by no means disposed to disburse his own treasures in this fruitless manner. He therefore commanded a rich Isphahan merchant, named Haji Khalil, to proceed upon this mission at his own expense. On the arrival of this personage at Bombay a guard of Sepoys was appointed as his escort, but unhappily an affray took place between the soldiers and some of the ambassador's suite, in which the unfortunate Haji accidentally lost his life. Great was the trepidation of the Supreme Council on receiving intelligence of this untoward event, but the Persian Government readily accepted the explanations that were offered, backed as they were by most liberal pensions, granted to the relatives of the deceased; and a writer in the *Calcutta Review* reports a saying attributed to the minister of Shiraz, that "the English might kill ten ambassadors, if they paid for them at the same rate." The affair would, no doubt, never again have been heard of, had not the Haji's nephew, subsequently sought and obtained the Shah's permission to proceed to Bombay to recover the property left there by his uncle; he was at the same time instructed to solicit the aid of the Indian Government in checking the encroachments of Russia. Unfortunately the envoy was a better trader than diplomatist, and used much greater exertions to obtain an indemnity for his losses than to advance the political interests with which he was intrusted. His arrogance and presumption effectually thwarted the wishes of the Shah, though it is scarcely probable that any other agent would have fared better at that particular juncture, for he reached Calcutta shortly after the death of Lord Cornwallis, during the provisional government of Sir G. Barlow.

This was in 1806, at which period little apprehension was entertained with respect to Russia, although there lacked not sufficient grounds for a strong distrust. So far back as the reign of Peter I., the Persians in an evil hour besought the aid of their Muscovite neighbours against the revolted Lesghis. The Czar required but little pressing, and, for the first time in history, the Russian armies encamped on the shores of the Caspian. Under Catherine II. a Frenchman, M. de St. Genie, drew up a plan for the invasion of Hindostan, by way of Bokhara and Cashmere, which was laid before the Empress by Prince Nassan Siegen, and has ever since been brooded over by the successive rulers of the Russian empire. It is indeed strange that the insidious and aggressive character of Muscovite policy should so long have been viewed with secure apathy. Two years previous to Captain Malcolm's mission, the Emperor Paul had engaged to send 50,000 men from the Volga to co-operate with 35,000 French soldiers, to be despatched from the Rhine, in invading Hindostan and overthrowing British ascendancy in the East. But more direct and palpable proof of Russia's thirst for territorial aggrandisement was afforded in the year 1800, by the conquest of Georgia. In 1803 Mingrelia submitted to her victorious arms; in 1804 a Persian army was totally routed near Erivan; and in 1805

Karabagh was subdued by Zizianof. In this year Colonel Romieu arrived at Teheran, the bearer of handsome presents from the Emperor Napoleon, and empowered to offer a subsidy and an auxiliary army against Russia, as the price of the Shah's renunciation of the English alliance. Such propositions as these, contrasted with the lukewarm indifference of the British Government, could not fail to gain some influence with the Persian monarch. But he was still loyal enough to make a last effort to rouse his allies to exertion, and—as we have mentioned above—Mirza Nebbi Khan received instructions to apply to the Governor-General of India for efficient aid. But when Sir G. Barlow declined to depart from his system of non-intervention—to use the words of Sir John McNeill—"Persia, losing all hope of support from her old ally, had no alternative but to throw herself into the arms of France." The Persian king, however, had no intention of admitting a foreign army into his own dominions. He merely proposed that the French should act in Georgia, though he was willing to march his own troops down "by the road of Cabul and Candahar" if they proposed to invade Khorassan; but he warned his ambassador—the adventurous Mirza Reza—not to promise the French any "station or port in the province of Fars for their passage to Hindostan." Napoleon gladly acceded to the terms proffered by the Shah. He was in no small need of allies to aid him against the colossal power of Russia, and a diversion on the side of Georgia held out expectations that were all the more magnificent for being undefined. M. Jaubert was therefore immediately despatched to Teheran to ratify the alliance which had previously received the Emperor's sanction at Finkenstein in May, 1807. But the treaty of Tilsit, in the following month of July, completely changed the aspect of affairs. It was now no longer possible for the French to co-operate with the Persians against Russia, but their mediation availed for a time to prevent the Shah from being further despoiled of his hereditary dominions.

The Persian alliance was deemed of such importance by Napoleon, that he at first intended to send his brother Lucien as his representative at Teheran. He afterwards, however, made choice of General Gardanne, who fully justified the selection by his able conduct under most trying circumstances. The French officers who formed his suite also did good service by organising the Shah's ill-disciplined levies, and by giving the Persians some idea of the science of fortification. Nor was the Shah ungrateful, for he evinced his sense of the obligation by despatching a brilliant embassy to Paris, charged, among other costly presents, with the sabres of Tamerlane and Nadir Shah, as if Napoleon was alone worthy to inherit the arms of those mighty conquerors.

While General Gardanne was at the zenith of his favour, General Malcolm arrived in the Persian Gulf as the envoy of the Indian Government. But it was in vain that he had again recourse to his old barbaric expedient of paying his way with gold. The Persians were not grown less sensible to the seductions of wealth, but they valued their existence as an independent people far above pecuniary considerations. The French had promised to defend them against Russian aggression, and this point the Indian Government had always evaded, though it was the one most eagerly desired by the Persian Court. It was not surprising, therefore, that General Malcolm should utterly fail in his attempt to supplant the French ambassador. But the hot-headed soldier committed the great mistake of losing his temper; for his personal vanity had been wounded by his discomfiture. He accordingly took his departure for India, threatening to return at the head of an invading army to avenge the insult offered to his nation in his own person.

But Napoleon's inability to fulfil his grand promises gradually alienated the Shah from the French alliance, and this feeling was speedily heightened by the able manoeuvres of Sir Harford Jones, who arrived immediately after General Malcolm had sailed for India. Sir Harford had been sent from England by the Home Government, but on reaching Bombay had learnt, to his great astonishment, that Lord Minto had on his own responsibility sent an envoy to the Court of Teheran. With praiseworthy moderation and judgment, however, he remained at that Presidency until the issue of General Malcolm's negotiations could be known; and it was not until he was apprised of their failure that he proceeded to his destination. Landing at Bushire in October, 1808,

he soon discovered that the French influence was on the wane, and his personal acquaintance with the Persian Ministers enabled him to supplant it entirely. As he approached the capital, General Gardanne slowly retired and left the arena open to his fortunate rival. It would be unjust not to acknowledge the ability, temper, and knowledge of Oriental character, displayed by Sir Harford in the course of his mission. His only mistake was the undertaking to record his own achievements. The peevish garrulity of the fiery old Welshman, who had long dwelt upon the idea that his labours were not duly appreciated by the public, is apt to prejudice the reader unfavourably; but every allowance should be made for the annoyances he received at the outset of his mission, and for the insulting hauteur with which he was uniformly treated by Lord Minto. If the tree is to be judged by its fruits, the representative of the Crown must be placed high above the envoy of the Governor-General. For the one was constrained to leave Persia with disgrace, while the other was received with open arms, and succeeded in arranging the conditions of a preliminary treaty on the 12th of March, 1809.

The 3rd article of this treaty provided that every previous "agreement which the King of Persia might have made with any one of the Powers of Europe became null and void, and that he would not permit any European force whatever to pass through Persia, either towards India or towards the ports of that country." By the 4th article England was pledged to furnish a subsidy if Persia should be attacked by any European Power; and Persia was equally bound to lend her aid to Great Britain in the event of the invasion of India by the Afghans or any other nation. The 8th article, however, stipulated that if war broke out between the Persians and the Afghans, the British should not otherwise interfere except as mediators. That these conditions were considered at the time highly advantageous may be fairly inferred from the readiness with which they were accepted by Lord Minto, who certainly cannot be suspected of any personal partiality towards the negotiator. The Home Government likewise testified their approbation by at once ratifying the treaty, as soon as it was submitted to them by the Persian ambassador, immortalised in "Haji Baba," and the first one seen in England since the reign of Abbas Shah.

In the following year General Malcolm was again despatched to Teheran, in order—wrote Lord Minto—"to restore and secure the injured credit and insulted dignity of the Indian Government;" and the officers who accompanied him materially assisted Abbas Mirza in organising a regular army. But the Shah perfectly understood the subordinate character of the Indian Government, and continued to discuss political matters with Sir Harford Jones alone, who occupied the post of Resident Minister at Teheran, until his voluntary resignation in 1811. From this time our diplomatic relations with Persia have been mostly maintained through the Home Government, and the Governors-General of India have been brought to understand that they are not independent princes.

(To be concluded in our next.)

**THE IRISH IN AMERICA.**—An Irish Roman Catholic priest, long resident in America, has been writing a vehement denunciation to his countrymen on the subject of emigrating to the United States. He says that the Irishman does not get rich in "the land of liberty," while he loses his former respect for his priest, becomes sceptical and immoral, and indulges in "the beastly vice of intemperance"—which, of course, is a thing unheard of in Ireland. The Americans themselves are denounced as "infidels" (by which we suppose is meant Protestants), and as encouraging a system of liberty which is only another name for licence; while the children of Irish parents born in America become even more anti-Irish and more irreligious than the genuine "Yankees." The moral of all this is, that it is better to die at home than to lose "faith and morals" by crossing the Atlantic. We heard no such complaints before the Know-nothing agitation.

**COLLISION ON THE ABERDEEN RAILWAY.**—A collision took place on this line on the night of Friday week. An excursion train from Montrose stopped at the Cove station, when the ordinary train came up at full speed and ran into the other, the engine driver not seeing the danger signal until too late, owing to a curve in the road. Several carriages were broken to pieces; and one passenger had a leg fractured, while another was severely contused. An official inquiry is being instituted; but it is fair to state that this is the first accident that has

happened on the line during the whole five years that it has been opened.

**CONSTANTINOPLE IN RAMAZAN.**—Constantinople, during the month of Ramazan, presents a very different aspect from Constantinople at other times. The city, it is true, is much more stern and serious during the day; there is none of that gay, careless life of the Orient which you see in Smyrna, Cairo, and Damascus; but when once the sunset gun has fired, and the painful fast is at an end, the picture changes as if by magic. In all the outward symbols of their religion, the Mussulmans show their joy at being relieved from what they consider a sacred duty. During the day, it is quite a science to keep the appetite dormant, and the people not only abstain from eating and drinking, but as much as possible from the sight of food. In the bazaars, you see the famished merchants either sitting, propped back against their cushions, with the shawl about their stomachs, tightened so as to prevent the void under it from being so sensibly felt, or lying at full length in the vain attempt to sleep. It is whispered here that many of the Turks will both eat and smoke, when there is no chance of detection, but no one would dare infringe the fast in public.—*Pictures of Palestine.*

**AMERICA.**—The news from America this week is even less than usual. The most important fact is that the English consul at Cincinnati has been held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, on a charge of enlisting troops for the Crimea. Other English subjects have also been held to bail on similar charges. Letters from Washington state that the duties paid under protest while the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States was being ratified by the colonial Legislature, were to be refunded as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The disarming of the negro militia of Havannah is progressing, as, since the fears of invasion have passed, there is no longer any occasion for their services. From Rio Grande we hear that the revolutionists are progressing. Colonel Kinney and a small party of Filibusters have been wrecked near St. Domingo, while on their passage to Nicaragua; but no lives were lost.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN GRAVESEND AND STROOD.**—"O. B. C. H." writes to the *Times* to give an account of an accident which happened on Friday week in the railway tunnel between Gravesend and Strood. The train, which had been oscillating for some time, at length ran off the rails, and was brought to a standstill by the engine becoming jammed into the chalk wall of the tunnel. The rails were torn up for a considerable distance, and the passengers (some of whom were bruised) had to wait in semi-darkness for about an hour before they were taken off by another train. The writer thinks that the wooden pins used for fastening the "chair" of the rails to the sleepers were of inadequate strength, and that they had been broken by the horizontal pressure caused by the oscillation.

**GENERAL COUNT ZAMOTSKI** arrived in London on Sunday morning. We understand that his visit is the result of a special invitation from the British Government.—*Daily News.*

**THE ADULTERATION COMMITTEE** continues to sit, and to receive evidence exhibiting the general diffusion of the practices by which our food and medicines are depreciated. Mr. Blackwell, of the firm of Croxson and Blackwell, pickle and preserve manufacturers, in giving evidence before the committee, stated that his firm had been in the habit of boiling their pickles and some of their preserves in copper vessels, for the sake of giving them a brilliant green, and that they used to introduce foreign colouring matters into their anchovies, &c.; that they had discontinued these practices, and that their customers had made great objections to the loss of colour. A sensible diminution of custom followed, and it became evident that the public are themselves somewhat to blame for the state of things that had prevailed. Another witness, Mr. Redwood, Professor of Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society, was of opinion that "it would be highly undesirable that any regulation should be enforced prohibiting the manufacture of cheaper drugs or chemicals," and that it is sometimes right to allow the introduction of foreign matters for the sake of a reasonable cheapness. He believed that the evil of adulteration had been greatly exaggerated. Gin he held to be generally a very wholesome spirit. It is indeed adulterated with oil of vitriol, oil of almonds, and salt of tartar, but in such small proportions as to be innocuous. These substances are put in for the sake of "fining" the liquor, which would otherwise be rendered dull by the water with which its strength is diluted by the publicans. Beer he conceived was pernicious in the state in which we have it.

**THE "LANCET" ANALYTICAL COMMISSION.**—Mr. Wakley has written to the *Times* to say that the investigations into the adulteration of food, &c., the results of which appeared in the *Lancet*, did not originate with Dr. Hassall but with himself, and that as far back as 1830 he employed Dr. O'Shaughnessy to write a similar series of papers for the *Lancet*, only a few of which, however, were produced. In answer to this, Dr. Hassall states that he never claimed to be the originator of the commission, the idea of which was in fact suggested to him by Mr. Wakley, the subject having been awakened in that gentleman's mind by some papers read by Dr. Hassall to the Botanical Society of London.



## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Birmingham Review*.

It is an unpleasant reflection, but as true as it is bitter, that in this world a cause does not owe its success entirely to the justice or the reasonableness of its principles, but in great part also to the temper of the audience and to the character of the advocates. The "Woman question," which of late years has been so much agitated, and which now seems gathering increased importance, has never been retarded by any lack of clear cogent argument in its favour. The justice of the demand made by woman for some recognition of her social existence, for some alleviation from oppressive and barbarous laws, has been clear as daylight. Unhappily this cause has been pleaded by unfortunate advocates, and pleaded to an audience prepossessed against it. Partisans have been vehement, juries prejudiced. Thus, amid many difficulties, and hampered as all causes are, by no inconsiderable amount of foolishness, the cause of Woman has struggled and struggled, each year, however, showing a decided advance. The part we have taken in the struggle is well known to our readers, who will therefore understand the peculiar value we attach to such an auxiliary as the *North British Review*, which contains an article entitled the "Non-Existence of Women," as creditable to the heart of the writer as it is to his head. With manifest sympathy for woman, and yet with no want of insight into the practical working of laws, bold yet never extravagant, he is an advocate whose gravity and good sense will be more effective than chapters of invective or declamation; and when we consider the high character of the *North British Review*, and reflect that it circulates among an influential and thinking class, we cannot but rejoice in such an ally. Hundreds who would not listen to other advocates will listen to this reviewer. Reason and justice have quite another sound when falling from respected lips. Character endorses argument:

Let but a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!

So POPE intimates of a servile race; and EURIPIDES expressed the same belief in the efficacy of position when he made Hecuba entreat Ulysses to intercede for her, "for the arguments which are uttered by men of repute are very different in strength from those uttered by men unknown."

λογος γαρ, ἐκ τ' ἀδοξουμένων ἴσων  
καὶ τῶν δοκούντων, αὐτὸς οὐ ταύτων ὀφείλει.

In the same Review there is an admirable article on "Brewster's Life of Newton," correcting the too eager advocacy of that biographer; and a critical paper on "Sir Bulwer Lytton's Novels." The article on the "Purchase System in the Army" comes rather late in the day, but is able; that on "Ferrier's Theory of Being and Knowing" will delight the metaphysicians. There are five other articles, but we have not found time to read them. This, no doubt, is a serious offence of ours, and is felt as such by some of the writers whom we have unread, and who presume a slight is intended when in truth nothing but edacious Time, or our profound ignorance of, and want of interest in, the subjects treated, are to blame. Time is limited, the reading faculty is limited, and if when a huge pile of periodicals lies on our table we do not read every article, and decline to give an opinion of what we have not read, all the indignant advertising in the world will not bring us to a sense of shame.

Blackwood opens this month with an interesting paper written by a naval officer off Cronstadt, describing that terrible fortress and the Baltic in 1855. Another writer—one who has lived many years in Russia—describes the "Internal sufferings of Russia from the War." He begins with enumerating the losses sustained by the landed proprietors, and takes as the basis of his calculation the single estate on which he resided many years:—

The estate in question consists of about 40,000 acres of land, with about thirteen hundred serfs. Its principal productions are linseed, corn, and wool, which are all sold for exportation by way of the ports of the Azof and Black Seas. These two seas having been closed for some time, all the raw produce remains rotting on the hands of the producer, with the single exception of wool, which finds a ready market in Germany, being transported overland through Austria; still the price diminished sensibly last year, on account of the increased cost of transport. I will now proceed to state the details of the losses experienced last year upon this one property. The average income amounts to about 6000*l.*, out of which 1500*l.* has to be paid as interest of the mortgage—for this, like most other estates, is mortgaged to the government. Last year there were about 1500 quarters of linseed, which, sold on the spot, would fetch upon an average 16*s.* per quarter. Of this not a bushel has been sold; so, on this article alone, there is a loss of 1200*l.* The wheat grown was about the same quantity. The average price of wheat is 12*s.* per quarter, and now only a limited quantity can be sold at 8*s.*; but, supposing the whole to be sold at that price the loss will still amount to 800*l.* This, however, is not the case, and the loss is not less than 500*l.* upon wheat. Last year the price of wool was, upon an average, 15 per cent. below the usual price; in some instances there was a loss of 20 and 25 per cent.; the quantity sold usually fetched about 1400*l.*—so there was another loss of more than 200*l.* Upon this same estate there are kept about 18,000 sheep, of which there are generally sold every year 2000 for their tallow and skins, at an average price of 7*s.* a head; now, on account of the difficulties of exporting tallow, the price is only 5*s.*—another 200*l.* out of the pocket of the proprietor. It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the income of the possessor of this one estate is diminished more than one-third, by restrictions laid upon trade by the closing of the ports of the Azof and Black Seas; and as this may be taken as a good criterion of the whole southern part of Russia, the loss is consequently something enormous.

He then considers the conscriptions and the exactions which, under the euphonious name of "voluntary contributions," press on the people. The article on "Modern Light Literature—Science," is a somewhat whimsical review of several popular works, in which the writer discharges his anger upon imaginary offences and offenders. He would have science made popular—and yet is wrath with teachers.

Fraser also takes up the woman question as relates to the "Law of Marriage and Divorce;" but although the tone is commendable, the article is timidly brief—it touches, but does not open the question. Dr. DOBAN is severely criticised for his recent work on the Queens of England, and shown to want knowledge, accuracy, and historical conscientiousness. The writer is one who, having an unusual amount of knowledge on the subject, is able to expose the slender qualifications of Dr. DOBAN. The "Adulteration of Food" is a survey of the results of that terrible inquiry first instituted by the *Lancet*, which does not redound to the credit of Christian shopkeepers. When POPE characterised the class in that line—

The third a tradesman, meek and much a liar,

he aimed at men who were innocent compared with their successors.

To have quoted POPE twice in one article would seem to imply a fondness for a school of poetry the most diametrically opposed to that of our century; but no: we quote the most quotable of poets because the verses happen to rise unbidden, and although "we yield to none" (as the elegant writers say) in our admiration of POPE, we are quite as ready to admire whatever the Muse of this day may send. BROWNING, we hear, has two volumes of new poems in the press. How gladly shall we welcome them! Anything more unlike POPE will not easily be produced (worth reading), yet if they be worthy of BROWNING we shall not welcome them the less because they bear the impress of "our wondrous Mother-Age."

## MAUD AND OTHER POEMS.

*Maud and other Poems.* By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. Moxon. EVEN amidst the excitement of the war, this volume has been anxiously expected all through the season—

Delaying, as the tender ash delays  
To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

And it is worthy of the general expectation. If it does not develope any positively new gift in Tennyson, it shows his gifts in new combination, and so enlarges the circle of our pleasure and his fame.

*Maud* is a tragic love-story, told by the lover in twenty-six melodies (we cannot call them cantos) of the utmost variety both of thought and metre, and running through the whole compass of Tennyson, from the "Miller's Daughter" to "Locksley Hall" and "Simon Stylites," and from the idyllic narrative to the quintessence of song. This narrative of thought, feeling, and passion, carried out through a series of lyric pieces is an original idea, and admirably devised to bring out all the powers of the poet, while it confesses those powers to be peculiar and limited in their nature. In adopting it Tennyson proves himself to be essentially a lyric poet, and a lyric poet rather of the tender and passionate than the sublime kind; but he gives to lyric poetry an extension similar to that which is given to music through the oratorio and the opera. And evidently there is some tendency in the age which calls for lyric poetry as for the lyric drama, and is satisfied with it, be that tendency our necessity, our virtue, or our vice.

The story of *Maud* is to the poem scarcely more than the plot to an opera. A melancholy Misanthrope of twenty-five is living by himself in an old house buried in the woods, to which his family has been reduced on the loss of their former mansion, the neighbouring Hall, owing to the failure of the Misanthrope's father in a great speculation, which drove him to suicide. The hall has become the property of a Millionaire who dropped off gorged from the same bubble-scheme which ruined Misanthrope senior, so that a sort of doom hangs over the relation between the families. Maud is the daughter of the Millionaire. The Misanthrope falls in love with her in spite of himself, woos and wins her. But besides the "grey wolf," her father, she has a brother, a despotic dandy of six feet two, nicknamed the Sultan, who favours the Misanthrope's rival, another millionaire and a parvenu peer with a bran-new castle. The Sultan gives a great political dinner. The lovers, who are secretly engaged, take the opportunity to steal a meeting in Maud's rose-garden. They are there surprised by the brother and the rival. Hot words pass; then blows. There is a duel, and Maud's brother is killed. The despairing lover and homicide flies to France; then returns to England and learns that Maud is dead. He falls into madness, from which he is delivered by the approach of the war with Russia, and the prospect which it affords of dying in a just and noble cause.

Such is the tale, neither very complex nor very artificially constructed, and in itself, as well as from the manner in which it is told, excluding any dramatic interest. But it is obviously well adapted to combine the whole diapason of passion, melancholy, spleen, love in all its stages, from its first awakening to its last ecstasy, fear, hope, jealousy, suspicion, hate, contempt, remorse, desperation, madness, and at last a burst of war fever.

Here is for love:—

I have led her home, my love, my only friend.  
There is none like her, none.  
And never yet so warmly ran my blood  
And sweetly, on and on  
Calming itself to the long-wish'd-for end,  
Full to the banks, close on the promised good.

None like her, none.  
Just now the dry-tongued laurels' pattering talk  
Seem'd her light foot along the garden walk,  
And shook my heart to think she comes once more;  
But even then I heard her close the door,  
The gates of Heaven are closed, and she is gone.

There is none like her, none.  
Nor will be when our summers have deceased.  
O, art thou sighing for Lebanon,  
In the long breeze that streams to thy delicious East,  
Sighing for Lebanon,  
Dark cedar, tho' thy limbs have here increased,  
Upon a pastoral slope as fair,  
And looking to the South, and fed  
With honey'd rain and delicate air,  
And haunted by the starry head  
Of her whose gentle will has changed my fate,  
And made my life a perfumed altar-flame;  
And over whom thy darkness must have spread  
With such delight as theirs of old, thy great  
Forefathers of the thornless garden, there  
Shadowing the snow-limb'd Eve from whom she came.

Here will I lie, while these long branches sway,  
And you fair stars that crown a happy day  
Go in and out as if at merry play,  
Who am no more so all forlorn,  
As when it seem'd far better to be born  
To labour and the mattock-harden'd hand,  
Than nursed at ease and brought to understand  
A sad astrology, the boundless plan  
That makes you tyrants in your iron skies,  
Innumerable, pitiless, passionless eyes,  
Cold fires, yet with power to burn and brand  
His nothingness into man.

But now shine on, and what care I,  
Who in this stormy gulf have found a pearl  
The countercharm of space and hollow sky,  
And do accept my madness, and would die  
To save from some slight shame one simple girl.

And here for war:—

And it was but a dream, yet it yielded a dear delight  
To have look'd, tho' but in a dream, upon eyes so fair,  
That had been in a weary world my one thing bright;  
And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair  
When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right,  
That an iron tyranny now should bend or cease,  
The glory of manhood stand on his ancient height,  
Nor Britain's one sole God be the millionaire:  
No more shall commerce be all in all, and Peace  
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,  
And watch her harvest ripen, her herd increase,  
Nor the cannon-bull rust on a slothful shore,  
And the cobweb woven across the cannon's throat,  
Shall shake its threaded tears in the wind no more.

And as months ran on and rumour of battle grew,  
"It is time, it is time, O passionate heart," said I  
(For I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true),  
"It is time, O passionate heart and morbid eye,  
That old hysterical mock-disease should die."  
And I stood on a giant deck and mix'd my breath  
With a loyal people shouting a battle cry,  
Till I saw the dreary phantom arise and fly  
Far into the North, and battle, and seas of death.

Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aims  
Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold,  
And love of a peace that was full of wrongs and shames,  
Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told;  
And hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd!  
Tho' many a light shall darken, and many shall weep  
For those that are crush'd in the clash of jarring claims,  
Yet God's just doom shall be wreaked on a giant liar;  
And many a darkness into the light shall leap,  
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,  
And noble thought be freer under the sun,  
And the heart of a people beat with one desire;  
For the long, long canker of peace is over and done,  
And now by the side of the Black and the Baltic deep,  
And deathful-grinning mouths of the fortresses, flames  
The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire.

The war feeling is very strong in the poem. We gave last week the "Golden Age," and here is a thrust at Mr. Bright, which, however, we fancy that potent reasoner would not have much difficulty in turning aside.

Last week came one to the county town,  
To preach our poor little army down,  
And play the game of the despot kings,  
Tho' the state has done it and thrice as well:  
This broad-brim'd hawker of holy things,  
Whose ear is stuff'd with his cotton, and rings  
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,  
This huckster put down war! can he tell  
Whether war be a cause or a consequence?  
Put down the passions that make earth Hell!  
Down with ambition, avarice, pride,  
Jealousy, down! cut off from the mind  
The bitter springs of anger and fear;  
Down too, down at your own fireside,  
With the evil tongue and the evil ear,  
For each is at war with mankind.

Ah God, for a man with a heart, head, hand,  
Like some of the simple great ones gone  
For ever and ever by,  
One still strong man in a blatant land,  
Whatever they call him, what care I,  
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one  
Who can rule and dare not lie.

Of course a poet does not care. But if he were serious we might remind him that he wishes "noble thought to be freer under the sun," and that

the only chance of bringing this about is by holding fast to the hope of freedom.

Mr. Tennyson is ever great and beautiful in cynical philosophy:—

I keep but a man and a maid, ever ready to slander and steal;  
I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like  
A wiser epicurean, and let the world have its way:  
For nature is one with rapine, a harm no preacher can heal;  
The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow spear'd by the shrike,  
And the whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and prey.

We are puppets, Man in his pride, and Beauty fair in her flower;  
Do we move ourselves, or are moved by an unseen hand at a game  
That pushes us off from the board, and others ever succeed?  
Ah yet we cannot be kind to each other here for an hour;  
We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame;  
However we brave it out, we men are a little breed.

A monstrous eft was of old the Lord and Master of Earth,  
For him did his high sun flame, and his river billowing ran,  
And he felt himself in his force to be Nature's crowning race.  
As nine months go to the shaping an infant ripe for his birth,  
So many a million of ages have gone to the making of man:  
He now is first, but is he the last? is he not too base?

The man of science himself is fonder of glory, and vain,  
An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit bounded and poor;  
The passionate heart of the poet is whirl'd into folly and vice.  
I would not marvel at either, but keep a temperate brain;  
For not to desire or admire, if a man could learn it, were more  
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice.

For the drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil.  
Who knows the ways of the world, how God will bring them about?  
Our planet is one, the suns are many, the world is wide.  
Shall I weep if a Poland fall? shall I shriek if a Hungary fall?  
Or an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?  
I have not made the world, and He that made it will guide.

Most luxurious misanthropy and melodious scorn! All this and the war-trumpeting will be universally popular at the present moment. But we can guess what some keen moralist will hereafter say contrasting Tennyson with Wordsworth. And easy such a moralist's task will be, at least so far as the analysis of character goes, for Byron himself is not more distinctly painted in his own poems than Tennyson.

Maud, like Tennyson's other women, is merely a type of female beauty, and an object of romantic passion. She has no individual character; but as a type of female beauty she is exquisite, like the rest, and the poet rides nature of her sweetest sights and sounds to illustrate the lovely image of his fancy.

We need scarcely say that the painting, both moral and physical, in each scene of this diorama of passion is beautiful. The most questionable picture is that of madness, in section 25. Surely positive mental disease is a thing over which the veil should be thrown, at least by the poet. Science alone can approach it in a reverent and right spirit. We know that Mr. Tennyson may cite *Lear*. But *Lear* is not a morbid analysis of a madman's thoughts (in which probably no man who has not been mad can succeed), but merely the outward description of madness; and it is so contrived and tempered as to excite only pity, not loathing and horror.

Another thing which will perhaps be criticised, not as false (for it is most true), but rather overdone and betraying art too palpably, is the long meditation of the fugitive homicide over a shell on the shore of his exile, in section 23. It is a mistake, too, to point out, as Mr. Tennyson does, some stanzas on, that the touch of nature is a touch of nature.

A good deal of art is visible, and more perhaps will be discovered by longer familiarity, in the connexion between the different and distant sections of the poem. The evolution of passion is perfectly dramatic, with a good deal of successful *ekphrasis*. The description of the hollow in which the hero's father committed suicide, in the opening of the poem, recurs to the mind with great force when the duel takes place in the same spot. And the battle-song which Maud is heard by her lover singing early in the poem is the far-off prelude to the call which her spirit gives him to battle in the end.

The melancholy and misanthropic character of the lover of course intensifies the happiness which is to him not only the triumph of his love, but a resurrection out of the abyss of mental darkness and despondency in which he has been lying:—

And ye meanwhile far over moor and fell  
Beat to the noiseless music of the night!  
Has our whole earth gone nearer to the glow  
Of your soft splendours that you look so bright?  
I have climb'd nearer out of lonely Hell.  
Beat, happy stars, timing with things below,  
Beat with my heart more blest than heart can tell,  
Blest, but for some dark undercurrent woe  
That seems to draw—but it shall not be so:  
Let all be well, be well.

Of the other poems in the volume the principal is "The Brook," an idyl—not Tennyson's best, for it is deficient in interest and distinctness, though it has set in it some charming songs. The "Daisy" is a brief and exquisite description of a tour in the north of Italy. The Ode on the Duke of Wellington (altered for the better by the omission of the most prosaic lines), and the Lines on the Balaklava Charge (altered, but we doubt whether for the better), with three other short poems, including a pretty, and we have no doubt effectual, consolation of Mr. Maurice, on his condemnation by the "College Council," complete this volume, so desired by all lovers of poetry, and born to certain fame.

#### LAST YEAR'S ASIAN CAMPAIGN.

A Campaign with the Turks in Asia. By Charles Duncan, Esq. In Two Volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE title which Mr. Duncan has bestowed upon his book scarcely does it justice. Those who are familiar with military literature will anticipate a military work, strictly confined to the military movements on either side.



with sketches of the country from a strategic point of view, and intermittent essays on the comparative value of particular positions and lines of operation. Now, although there is a fair and indeed somewhat picturesque account of the brief and inglorious campaign of 1854, yet the greater part of the book is anything but military, and affords page after page of light, entertaining reading rather of a novel kind, such as a description of a ride through the snow from Trebizond to Erzerum, life in the latter town, and subsequently at Kars; and the brief and stirring incidents that preceded the unfortunate action at Kurukdere. Very instructive as well as amusing are the accounts of the Turkish pachas, and not less so the accounts of the Turkish peasantry in those elevated regions far removed from the vice and demoralisation of Stamboul. So that the general reader who stumbles over the news from Kars or Erzerum, and who has confused ideas respecting these places, the surrounding country and its inhabitants, will obtain from these volumes some sound information, which will at once make the *Times* more intelligible, and the time pass lightly by; for Mr. Duncan writes a lively, and indeed an elegant style, and conveys to you his impressions with that clearness which results from clear perceptions. A great part of the contents of these volumes appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, and we remember with peculiar pleasure the satisfaction with which we read the letters as they appeared—decidedly, on the whole, the best-written and most truthful letters of all the correspondents.

Before proceeding further with regard to the subject of these volumes, let us present the reader with some specimens picked out here and there, as we ran our eyes over the pages:—

#### A TURKISH VILLAGE.

On entering a village the news would rapidly spread that a traveller had arrived, and presently the entire male population appeared, whilst the females peeped with laudable curiosity from behind doors, carts, heaps of fire manure, and other romantic situations. The elder of the village then approached, and we exchanged salutations. A conversation then ensued between the old gentlemen and my dragoman, and directly it was ascertained that I was an Englishman the most hospitable welcome would be offered me. The best house was prepared, a roaring fire lighted, and the wooden banks covered with comfortable bedding. Then dinner would appear, to the preparation of which the united gastronomic talent of the place had contributed. This would probably consist of a soup which had a sour-sweet taste, not at all unpalatable, followed by fried eggs, butter, and honey; the banquet would be washed down with warm milk. After dinner the host and the whole village entered the room and sat themselves down on the ground. I found it impossible to avoid this post-prandial indolence, so in the end I conformed to the habits of the people. Pipes would be produced, and question after question put to the dragoman respecting Stamboul, the Sultan, and other extraordinary topics, to which he replied with more or less adhesion to the strict truth. I then produced coffee and sugar, the sight of which inspired enthusiasm in the assembly. Sugar is a great rarity in the village houses, and much esteemed. The greatest treat of all, however, was a cup of tea, which was a rarer article even than sugar, and of which they were particularly fond. Towards nine o'clock the assembly would drop off one by one, but never without examining my pistols, sabre, and even my clothes. . . . The host would converse with me until his pipe was exhausted, and then, with a dignified salutation, he put on his slippers and departed. Then I commenced my night's toilette, which consisted in simply taking off my boots. The fatigue of the day generally procured me pleasant slumbers, the duration of which depended greatly on the inhabitants of the stables and of the maling. At times a revolution would burst out amongst the horses, and spread over the whole of the assembled quadrupeds. Once I was awakened by hard breathing on my face, and on looking up beheld a hideous buffalo calmly gazing at me. At other times goats would chase each other about the room, which by no means facilitated hearty sleep. In the morning, at daybreak, I rose, performed my ablutions, and quickly breakfasted. Then a kind farewell to all the village, a distribution of pipes, and to horse. I may observe that never was I subjected to rudeness in any Turkish village, nor did I ever miss the most trivial article. On the whole, I was greatly struck with the combined simplicity and amiability of the Turkish rural population. Crime is almost unknown there as well as poverty.

#### THE GREAT EVIL.

I know no country in the world that for fertility of soil and mineral richness can compete with the provinces of which I write, and yet the earth is uncultivated; and a country that could export its million quarters of wheat, is partly dependent on Russian supplies. The mines of coal, copper, and silver which abound, are either unworked, or the produce merely swells the profits of the Greek and foreign bankers, who prey upon the government as the Armenian usurers prey upon the Pachas. I will mention one case which was told me by Halreddin Pacha, who saw with sorrow the prevailing mismanagement. A silver mine was worked by government near Trebizond, and the ore was particularly plentiful, and of a superior quality. Besides affording work and bread to the inhabitants of the country, this mine annually returned a net profit to government of fifteen times its outlay. By accident or mismanagement the mine overflowed with water, and the works were stopped. For a long period no notice was taken of the mine, until a company proposed to empty it, and place it in a working condition, for the performance of which the said company was to receive a stipulated sum from government. This proposition was declined. The same company then proposed to lease the mine from government, and offered to pay a rent equal to the highest profit netted in its more prosperous year. This was also refused, and the mine still remains under water and unworked. To those who are ignorant of the venality and cupidity of the highest officials, this refusal will appear inconceivable. The enlightened and sometimes too benevolent measures adopted at Constantinople are rarely carried out to their full extent in the provinces, where the subaltern officials, especially those of the more remote districts, act with a degree of irresponsibility detrimental to the general interests. This evil could, however, be easily checked by a display of energy on the part of the authorities at Constantinople. The war in which Turkey is at this moment engaged will have a good influence at its termination on her future condition. Her statesmen have had a great opportunity of studying her weak as well as her strong points. If Turkey has proved herself to be anything but the inanimate corpse she was supposed, and has displayed a vigour and an energy as admirable as it was unexpected, at the same time she has experienced many severe lessons. Her men in power, agast at the empty treasury, will have derived a little wholesome experience which may prevent them in future from ruining the country by insane expenditure, and may inspire them with the idea of profiting by the vast resources of the empire. But a great blow will have been struck at the root of the evil which throttles Turkey—namely, her system of Pashas.

#### GENERAL KMETI.

Kmeti was the most popular man in the army. Turks and Europeans alike admired and loved him. His handsome soldier-like face commanded respect, and the brilliancy

of his courage, apart from his former splendid antecedents, rendered him the object of universal good-will. In thus accepting the command of the irregulars, General Kmeti performed an act of self-abnegation rarely displayed by military commanders. In preference to drawing the Sultan's pay and passing his days in idleness, or, what was still more reprehensible, in intrigue, Kmeti undertook to reduce the bashi-bazooks to utility—with what success we shall hereafter witness. Kmeti was indefatigable in the performance of the duties he had solicited. Although an infantry officer, and unaccustomed to hard riding, he now passed his days on horseback, scouring the frontiers at the head of his wild followers, and effectually guarding Kars from a *coup-de-main* on the part of the enemy. His nights he passed in some ruined village that had fallen victim to the horrors of war, often without a meal, and constantly exposed to capture or death at the hands of the Cossacks. General Kmeti had resided long in England, and spoke our language perfectly. His talents as a musician were alone surpassed by his qualities as a soldier; and the only complaint I ever heard him express, amidst unusual hardships and disappointment, was the fact that no piano existed in this distant part of the globe.

#### OTTOMAN TROOPS.

In their present condition they are worthless, and totally unqualified to engage in the open field. By the introduction of a strict discipline, by an equitable system of promotion, and under the command of brave and honourable officers, the Turkish army could be raised to a point of excellency, second to no European force. The sobriety of the men, their simple wants, unflinching patience, and power of resisting fatigue, offer the most splendid materials for creating an irresistible infantry. The men are both intelligent and courageous. A commander, in whom they possessed confidence, they would follow without hesitation or regret. And this confidence is facile to obtain. A few kind words, a display of interest in his welfare, and honesty of purpose, suffice to gain the poor Turk's heart for ever. The Turkish artillery is excellent, even in its present state, but is susceptible of great improvement. In the management of this arm the Turkish soldiers show great aptitude, and the pride of the men in their batteries, and the affection they display for their respective guns, is admirable. At the subsequent battle of Kurukdere, when infantry and cavalry were in headlong flight, and the Russian dragoons were hewing down the forsaken gunners at their pieces, the latter stood steadily by their cannon, and defended them to the last breath. The Turkish regular cavalry is utterly ridiculous, and is not in my conviction susceptible of amelioration. The idea of cavalry drawn up in line, and trained to charge and manœuvre in a body, can never be realised by the Turk, whose military antecedents condemn that system. . . . Every military man who has had opportunities of distinguishing both the good and evil qualities of the Ottoman service, will agree with my opinion that, however inefficient the present Ottoman army may be, no finer material for a good soldier can be offered, than the Turkish private. Alike hardy, frugal, and active, the Turk requires but a good officer and kind treatment to be metamorphosed into a splendid soldier. He supports with admirable patience the greatest hardships and sufferings; his abstemiousness and contented disposition render his support in the field an easy task; whilst his sturdy frame defies alike the rigour of climate and the fatigues of a campaign. No soldier can surpass the Turk in that passive obedience to his chief which is the foundation of true discipline: he will follow with blind devotion the leader who has conquered his confidence by kind treatment or a brilliant example.

The causes that have largely contributed to weigh down the existing virtuous elements in the Ottoman army, are the corruption and incapacity that prevail amongst its higher ranks; and the disgraceful ignorance which distinguishes its subaltern officers. The Turkish private soldier if well directed, is capable of great deeds; but the corps of officers and non-commissioned officers, from the corporal to the Muehr, are alike inefficient and unsuited to improvement. Promotion by merit alone is unheard of in the Ottoman service. The subaltern ranks are filled by the personal slaves or domestics of the pachas; and such commissions are often the wages of disgrace. Promotion to the superior ranks is obtainable only by bribery or intrigue: the grade of colonel or pacha is purchased by the highest bidder; who subsequently recovers the sum he has disbursed by defrauding his regiment, or robbing the Government. The simplest military rules are ignored by the officers, who are often withdrawn from a civil appointment to occupy a high military position. This was the case with the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Anatolia, Zahir Mustafa Pacha; whose only apparent qualifications for that responsible post existed in the grateful recollections of the Turkish minister of war, in whose service he had passed his tender years: this commander, to whose discretionary powers were confided the existence of an army and the safety of the Asiatic possessions of the Porte, was a civilian, and totally ignorant of manœuvres, or even of the common rules of war.

#### PLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

There were, unfortunately, no books in the camp; and no means, beyond a chance game of chess, of improving one's mind. I discovered one book; a French work on "L'Infanterie," that I actually read and reperused until I loathed the very sight of the detestable green-bound volume. If I bear ill-will towards any human being, it certainly is towards the anonymous author of that work; and I sincerely trust he has perished by the bayonets on which he discoursed so tediously. Talk of the heart-rending sufferings of the last man—is not his loneliness surpassed, and are not the horrors of his position exceeded, by those endured by a man limited to one book, and that a work on infantry?

#### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The hekim-bachis, or medical advisers of the army of Anatolia, were not illustrious either for natural abilities or scientific attainments; neither did they possess theoretical knowledge or practical talents. They had not even the benefit of experience; for in the East a Levantine or European rushes into the medical profession when everything else has failed him, and with the same pertinacity that unfortunate people in England delight to commit themselves to the joys and sorrows, the fortune and vicissitudes, of the coal trade. The hekims at Kars consisted chiefly of Greeks, Italians, and native Turks. There was also a Polish hekim, who was very successful in clearing the hospital that had been entrusted to him: I will not reveal where his patients went to. Another wonderful hekim was a stout, jolly Hungarian, who spoke Turkish like a native, possessed two beautiful blood Arabs, and was constantly quarrelling with pachas and the muehirs; yet, in the face of these admirable qualifications, I certainly should have hesitated in entrusting my cat, had I possessed such a quadruped, to the medical care of the above good-natured and admirable companion. Then there were some Italian surgeons, who were the dread of the poor invalids; and Turkish practitioners who sustained the resignation of the dying soldiers with real sympathy, and with an Alla Kerim!—God is merciful—closed the eyes of their departed patients.

At this moment there is no doubt that the best, nay, we believe the only history of the Armenian campaign of 1854 is to be found in these volumes; and a most interesting story it is. The fact is beyond all dispute that the Turkish army entered the field better appointed and in greater numbers than the Turkish army acting in that region twenty-seven years ago. In 1828 the Turks were surprised, and could not muster anything like the forces which assembled at Kars and Ardahan last year. It seems but too probable

that had the chief command been bestowed upon General Guyon, either the enemy would not have risked, or he would have lost, the battle of Kurukdere, so admirably described in these pages; and although we are not sanguine enough to think that the Turks would have ever reached Tiflis, yet we believe that they might have saved Bayazid, and confined the enemy to Gumri.

We must confess that we do not entertain that alarm at the progress of Russian arms in Armenia and Asia Minor which Mr. Duncan shares with other Asiatic travellers. We are not of opinion that it would have been advisable to divide the Allied forces, for the purpose of sending even one division to Kars. Nor do we think that Russia can conquer Asia Minor, or even obtain results that will compensate for any success we may obtain in the Crimea; but we are quite ready to concur in the opinion that the operations of General Mouravieff constitute a serious diversion, which, if time and opportunity serve, may be developed into a permanent and substantial enterprise on its own merits. To say that the army of Mouravieff is numerically sufficient to overrun "the Asiatic provinces of the Porte" is, we conceive, to form an incorrect estimate of the chances of that officer, and to speak in accents of exaggerated alarm. While the Allies are in the Crimea, Russia dare not be too prodigal of men and resources upon the plains and in the passes of Armenia. If Mouravieff, before winter sets in, takes Erzeroum, he will have accomplished more in one campaign, with diminished resources, than Paskiewitch, who had nothing to fear for his rear, and to whom the Black Sea was open, accomplished in 1828. It is not sufficient to capture a town to make a flank march within sight of its garrison. We can conceive, indeed, that had the Western Powers abandoned Turkey to her fate in 1854, then Russian legions would have been triumphant from Kars to Mossul, and from Bayazid to Trebizond—perhaps to the Bosphorus. But, then, how changed the conditions of success! Mouravieff, of course, may be a Napoleon, and he is undoubtedly what Mr. Duncan describes him to be, an able and enterprising officer; but we shall not be convinced of his ability to conquer Asia Minor until we see the accomplishment of the enterprise.

In no way do we desire to depreciate the importance of the campaign in Armenia, begun so spiritedly by the Russian general. We are perfectly aware how necessary it is to bar the road to Persia through the Armenian passes to Russia. It would have been prudent to have succoured the small and ill-disciplined army at Kars earlier, and it might have been wiser to send Omar Pasha to Kars when Eupatoria was made secure; but we are by no means sure that it would have been so. Eupatoria is a position of great importance, and it may yet become the starting point of decisive results. If Russia is beaten in the Crimea, she is beaten in Armenia; and no army that she could afford for the invasion of Asia Minor would be able to maintain a position west of Kars under such circumstances. Therefore we regard the movements of Mouravieff, with anxiety certainly, but without alarm.

#### LIFE AND OPINIONS OF MILTON.

*An Account of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton: with an Introduction to Paradise Lost.* By Thomas Keightley. Chapman and Hall.

THIS volume on Milton has been a labour of love to Mr. Keightley, and, as with all such labours where there is ability as well as love, the result is valuable. The biographical part is full without being prolix; all the accessible materials are well digested, and the evidence for questionable details carefully sifted: there are no bookmaking digressions from the history of Milton's life to the history of his period, but the reader finds as much illustrative information as is necessary. Those who are unacquainted with Milton's prose works may get a very fair idea of them from Mr. Keightley's analysis and extracts: they may learn what were Milton's opinions, how he argued, and in what style he wrote prose; and perhaps in these days, when the chief place of study is the railway carriage, the majority of readers will be satisfied with this rapid *coup d'œil*. Mr. Keightley does not seem to us to be always felicitous in his criticism of Milton's poems, but his comments, especially in the introduction to *Paradise Lost*, contain much that is highly suggestive.

The principal phases and incidents of Milton's life are familiar to us all: the sentence of rustication passed on him at the university; the bright, idyllic days at Horton when his early poems were produced; the journey to Italy where he "found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, a prisoner;" the prosaic transition to school-keeping in London City and inharmonious marriage with Mary Powell; his Latin secretaryship; his second and third ventures in matrimony, and small satisfaction in his daughters; the long days of blindness in which the *Paradise Lost* was poured forth by thirty lines at a time when a friendly pen happened to be near; and the quiet closing years when he might be seen "to sit in a coarse grey cloth coat at the door of his house in Bunhill Fields, in warm, sunny weather, to enjoy the fresh air, and so, as well as in his room, to receive the visits of people of distinguished parts as well as quality."

Less familiar, because less generally interesting, are Milton's religious opinions, which were not fully known until 1823, when Mr. Lemon, during his researches in the Old State Paper-office, happened to lay his hands on a Latin manuscript which proved to be the Treatise on Christian Doctrine, known to have been written by Milton. In this treatise we have a complete statement of Milton's theological and ethical views. That he was an Arian, a believer in free-will and in the universal efficacy of Christ's death, had been already apparent to the understanding reader in the pages of *Paradise Lost*; the Calvinists, it was evident, could not claim him as their own. His famous work, too, on the *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, had sufficiently announced his departure from the prevalent opinion on that subject. The more unexpected points in the treatise on Christian doctrine are the position that polygamy is permitted by the law of Christ; the rejection of infant baptism; and the materialistic view of the human soul, that "man is not, according to the common opinion, made up and framed of two distinct and different natures, as of soul and body, but that the whole man is soul and the soul man." Milton was anti-Puritan in his view of the Sabbath, con-

curring with Luther in regarding the Christian day of rest as a matter of expediency to be regulated by the civil government, not as a matter of divine authority.

When Milton wrote his *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* he was pleading his own cause as well as urging a general argument, just as, two centuries later, Mrs. Norton has recently done, and is doing in her *Letter to the Queen*. There is much unreasonable prejudice against this blending of personal interest with a general protest. If we waited for the impulse of abstract benevolence or justice, we fear that most reforms would be postponed to the Greek Kalends, and in all matters where popular alarms and prejudices do not come into play, personal experience is considered the next qualification for bearing witness to an evil. The Athenians, so far from sharing this ultra-delicate notion of ours, that a man is not to appear in a cause for the very reason that he has an interest in it, would allow no man to bring a case of litigation into court unless he had a personal concern in that case: they distrusted all disinterested officiousness as much as we should distrust a man who set up shop purely for the good of the community. The personal interest may lead to exaggeration, and may be unwisely thrust into prominence, but in itself it is assuredly not a ground for silence but for speech, until we have reached that stage in which the work of this world will be all done vicariously, everybody acting for some one else, and nobody for himself.

Milton's plea for divorce, of course, drew down on him plenty of Presbyterian vituperation: his book was "a wicked book," his error "too gross for refutation." Yet his style is singularly calm and dignified. He decries "not that licence and levity and unconsented breach of faith should herein be countenanced, but that some conscionable and tender pity might be had of those who have unwarily, in a thing they never practised before, made themselves the bondmen of a luckless and helpless matrimony." We seem to see a trace of his own experience when he says, "Who knows not that the bashful muteness of a virgin may oftentimes hide all the unliveliness and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation?"—and when he speaks of a "sober man" discovering that the appearance of modesty in the woman he has chosen hides a nature "to all the more estimable and superior purposes of matrimony useless and almost lifeless." There is pathos as well as force in the following passage:—

And yet there follows upon this a worse temptation. For if he (the husband) be such as hath spent his youth unblamably, and laid up his chiefly earthly comforts in the enjoyment of a contented marriage, nor did neglect the furtherance which was to be obtained therein by constant prayers, when he shall find himself bound fast to an uncomplying discord of nature, or, as it oft happens, to an image of earth and phlegm, with whom he looked to be the copartner of a sweet and gladsome society; and sees withal that his bondage is now inevitable: though he be almost the strongest Christian, he will be ready to despair in virtue, and mutiny against Divine Providence."

A picture, alas! too often realised since the year 1644, when it was thus powerfully drawn. For want of a more modern pendant to Mrs. Norton's plea, it is worth while to take up Milton's, and consider what such a mind as his had to urge on the husband's side of this painful subject.

Before taking leave of Mr. Keightley's volume, let us say that it is the best introduction we have seen to the study of Milton, and that we recommend it to our readers as a fund of knowledge at once instructive and delightful.

#### A BATCH OF BOOKS.

*Land, Labour, and Gold; or, Two Years in Victoria.* By William Howitt. (Longman and Co.)—In the two volumes of which this work consists Mr. Howitt has given to the public, from the results of his own experience, a view of the present social and political condition of our Australian colonies. The vices of our administrative system have reached the Antipodes; and it is one of Mr. Howitt's principal objects to expose them. His book, in all its more serious and useful passages, speaks almost perpetually in tones of warning or complaint. Under existing circumstances, he has little to say that can encourage persons proposing to emigrate, and scarcely any statements to make in connexion with the Government which are not more or less statements of abuses. His careful, and we doubt not conscientious, picture of Australia has scarcely such a thing as a bright tint in any part of it. And if we turn from what he tells us of the present to what he suggests of the future, we can still draw but few inferences of the hopeful kind. For the gloom and uncertainty which a perusal of the more serious portion of his pages must cast over the reflections of all thinking men, the nature of his subject—the exposure of the doubtful and dangerous condition of a great English colony—is, we are quite willing to admit, mainly answerable. But it strikes us, at the same time, that the tone of the writer is an unfortunate one. He has a hard, ungenial way of stating his gloomy and startling facts, which will repel many persons from his volumes, although (like ourselves) they may have no doubt of the author's accuracy and excellent intentions. This is the principal defect of a book which has great claims to public attention, and which, it must be added, addresses itself to the reader for amusement, as well as to the reader for information. The lighter passages of Mr. Howitt's work are almost uniformly interesting; many of his anecdotes of Australian life, and little pictures of character at the diggings, and in the towns, are so admirable, that we should feel tempted to transfer some of them to our own columns, if we did not consider it fairest to the author to treat his attractions for the general reader as his own sole property, which it would be doing him an injustice to appropriate even by way of loan. Accordingly, we rest satisfied with helping to draw attention to his book, and leave to our readers the pleasant task of discovering all its best passages for themselves.

*A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End.* By Walter White. (Chapman and Hall.)—Mr. White has little to say that has not been already said by writers (and walkers) about Cornwall. His book is, nevertheless, very pleasant reading, in virtue principally of the unaffectedly good-humoured tone in which it is written. Mr. White is a traveller of the best and truest kind: his hearty spirit, his genuine enjoyment of Nature, and his keen



observation never fail him. To persons unacquainted with the writings of previous tourists in Cornwall, his work will be full of interest and amusement. To others better informed on the subject, the freshest part of the *Londner's Walk* will be the part devoted to the Scilly Isles, which the author visited, and of which he gives a most animated and interesting account. All the information which the volume contains is rendered easily accessible by an Index; and future tourists on foot will find a map at the beginning, and a table of distances between town and town, to help them on their way, at the end of the volume.

*The Crimea: its Towns, Inhabitants, and Social Customs.* (Partridge and Co.)—We are informed on the first page that this short book, with a long title, is the production of "A Lady, resident near the Alma" (!) What next? Will there be forthcoming works on the Seat of War, by "A Lady, residing in the neighbourhood of Inkerman?" or by "A Lady who lets lodgings on the shores of the Putrid Sea?" "Resident near the Alma!" What extraordinary visions does that ultra-genteel phrase conjure up of a ten-roomed house with visitors' and servants' bells, and front and back drawing-rooms, and the contorted zinc chimney-pot of civilisation, in a barbarous region within hail of a bloody battle-field! What was the "resident lady" about when the Allies entered the Crimea? Was she sitting at home, with her foot in a thread-stirrup, working an "anti-Macassar?" or was she promenading on the heights with a Crimean footman behind her? To these questions, and to others of a similar nature which present themselves, we get no answer; and the critical mind loses itself, in consequence, in a maze of soft domestic conjecture. The strangest part of it, is that this little work, notwithstanding the absurd piece of clap-trap on the title-page, really possesses merit. The "Lady, resident near the Alma," has something to say, and says it briefly, clearly, and innocuously enough. We have laughed at her title-page, but we very gladly acknowledge, in all seriousness, the merit of her book.

*Woman and Her Master.* By Lady Morgan. (Bryce.)—The younger generation of readers may need to be reminded that *Woman and Her Master* was sufficiently successful in its day to entitle the work, after a lapse of years, to the honours of republication. Lady Morgan's "history of the female sex," from the earliest times to the later period of the Roman Empire, may be described as a series of elegant discourses on the Rights of Women, preached from historical texts. Compared with the transcendentalisms of some later writers on the subject—of American writers especially—this book, strongly and uncompromisingly as it is written on the women's side, becomes a pattern of moderation. It will serve, in our day, not only to afford to all readers much curious and interesting historical information, but also to mark the limit beyond which the claims of women cannot be reasonably or usefully advanced. Side by side with it, in strange contrast, there lies on our table a volume by the late Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli (*Woman in the Nineteenth Century*), which is nothing but one loud virago-rant from beginning to end. We refrain from exposing this very foolish and violent book, because the writer of it can do no more mischief to a good cause; and because we believe that Margaret Fuller herself would, in the later and wiser days of her life, have disapproved of several of the passages from her earlier writings, which are now most injudiciously republished by her brother. If the Rights of Women are only to be obtained by turning the natural relations of the sexes topsy-turvy, we feel inclined to exclaim desperately:—Long may the Wrongs prevail! Women have cause to thank Lady Morgan—but they must dread Margaret Fuller as one of those dangerous friends from whom it is an absolute act of mercy on the part of the men to protect them.

*Poems.* By Bessie Rayner Parkes. Second Edition. (John Chapman.)—A collection of Poems by Miss Bessie Rayner Parkes came under our notice more than two years ago; and our remembrance of that little volume caused us to open with some interest the edition before us, containing ten or twelve new poems. We must plead guilty to having allowed a longer period of silence to pass by, since our second meeting with Miss Parkes, than is quite consistent with our profession (honest though it be) of gratitude for the pleasure she has given us. It is not difficult to perceive that the artist's point of view is natural to her, whatever habits of expression she may have derived from artistic associations. A gentle, trusting, reverent heart speaks in all her poems, and speaks healthily and strongly.

*Fugitive Poems.* By Tristram. (R. Hardwicke.)—Tristram, the only poet besides Miss Parkes in our miscellaneous batch, this week, gives us a score or so of ballads in a blushing little duodecimo, crowned with a golden garland. Tristram is the smoothest rhymester, in a small way, that we have ever encountered. On, on, on, flows the meandering mediocrity of his Empid metre, without a fall to break its flat and watery sameness. If this Tristram plays the flute, which looks probable, we do not envy his neighbours. The outpourings of a soul like his could be stopped by nothing but a short notice to quit.

*Poems from a Belfry.* By the Rev. F. W. Shelton. (Trübner and Co.)—*Poems from a Belfry* is the title of an American book, written by an Episcopalian Minister. It is written in a spirit of thorough good-will; the principles of religious freedom, neighbourly brotherhood, charity, and all Christian virtues being enfeebled (if we may use the word) by short essays and fictions. If there is little to praise in the book, there is less to condemn; and there is always that which wins our respect—the tolerant humility of the true Christian.

*Joy and Care; a Family Book for Young Mothers.* By Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. (Trübner and Co.)—The author of *Joy and Care* is an American lady—Mrs. Tuthill. She addresses her book to those interesting members of society, the "young mothers." Mrs. Tuthill's "views" in respect to rearing the tender mind, and teaching the young idea to suffer patiently the small-tooth-comb and other infantine trials are disclosed in an imaginary correspondence between a young married lady, who knows nothing, and her aunt, who knows everything, and has no objection to tell it. On the title-page we find a verse from the Book of Tupper, describing a baby all at once as a well-spring, a messenger, a resting-place, and a link. We cannot say that any of these particular phases of infant character seems

to have been directly considered by the aunt who knows everything, or to have occurred to the niece who has just experienced the fresh sensations of nursing. But even the knowledge of mothers and their elderly female relations must give way before that philosophy, the distinguishing virtue of which has always been its partiality for the safe side of a fact.

*Motley.* By Cuthbert Bede, B.A. (James Blackwood.)—Of all books "written with a purpose," the dullest and most resultless are generally those which are written with the determined purpose of being funny; and of all professed funniness that we ever yawned at, *Motley* is the heaviest lightness, and the most serious vanity.

We have to acknowledge from Messrs. Black *The Tour of Mont Blanc*—a popular abridgment from the late Professor Forbes's instructive and animated narration of his Travels in the Alps of Savoy. Messrs. Low and Son have sent us *The Art of Elocution*, by Mr. George Vandenhoff, written from the results of the author's own experience with his pupils, and reported to have the "approval of several Professors of Elocution." To Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son we are indebted for Mr. Robert Bell's edition of *Shakespeare's Poems*. The volume is as intelligently and admirably edited as any of its predecessors in the Series of the English Poets. It will fit everybody's pocket, and it is within reach of everybody's purse. With Shakespeare's name, and with these recommendations, the book is independent of our good word. It carries its claims to success on the face of it.

#### EGYPT'S PLACE IN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

*Egypt's Place in Universal History: an Historical Investigation.* In Five Books. By Christian C. J. Bunsen. Translated by C. H. Cottrell. Vols. I. and II. Longman and Co.

THE facilities for explaining Egyptian history do not appear to increase with the zeal of its investigators. The Chevalier Bunsen, like other antiquarians who have written on the same subject, criticises keenly all theories which have preceded his own; perhaps this is the easiest part of the Egyptologist's task. So much remains in obscurity, so much is lost in confusion, so much depends on conjecture, that learning and ingenuity seem equally at fault when they attempt to fix the limits of the Pharaonic rule, and to determine between what eras in the annals of our race the ancient monarchies of Egypt rose, flourished, and fell. If we analyse the views of any student, from Champollion to Lepsius, we find him surely stealing away from his proofs to his suppositions, from his discoveries to his hypotheses, from interpretations that are incomplete to new readings that are "obvious," and from irrefragable statements to "indisputable conclusions." Like a lover of old porcelain who from glittering dust and painted fragments attempts to reconstruct a vase, the decipherer of Memphian inscriptions places his lists of kings in every conceivable variety of juxtaposition. Chronology allows him a certain space, more or less expanded as his opinions may determine, and historical records interpose admitted boundaries which he can neither overlook nor overleap; and to harmonise his dynasties with the exigencies of time and of events, he arranges them, transposes them, rejects some, extends others, and marshals the whole, at length, into a systematic and consistent array. This is antiquarianism; but is it history? Partly the one, and partly the other, we think; and, therefore, in applying these remarks to the Chevalier Bunsen's volumes of research, we by no means undervalue the basis of solid erudition, the laborious inquiries, the acute comparisons instigated by that indefatigable writer. So far as the antique monuments of Egypt can, in the present state of learning, be comprehended, we believe he comprehends them; he is not so fearless as Lepsius, or so positive as Osburne; he does not pretend to the Daniel's eye of Forster, or to the private and exclusive information of Wilkinson; but he claims the merit of having concentrated the light of varied learning on his theme; of having aimed at a logical method; and of affirming nothing in a tone of absolute dogmatism. And this credit, which is no less than he demands, is no more than he deserves. There may have been more surprising theorists, there have undoubtedly been more original investigators; but as a critic of Egyptian history, written, restored, or imagined, the Chevalier Bunsen is unsurpassed. We, who question the reality of his discoveries, may concede him this praise; because our scepticism arises, not from any sense of deficiency in his skill, or in his acquirements, but from our conviction that the foundation of existing theories on those remote periods in the annals of our race which concern the kings and people of ancient Egypt are for the most part uncertain and unsubstantial.

What proofs are necessary to support this view are supplied in the works of the Egyptologists themselves. We do not often, it is true, find a student of hieroglyphics so audacious as to correct the hieroglyphs of Old Nile in the use of their secret and sacred language; yet even Champollion altered some of the graven texts that had withstood the hot breezes of two thousand years; and Lepsius, who thinks himself entitled to a pyramid as much as any Pharaoh, and who accordingly wrote his own name in gigantic cartouches in the tombs, will not allow that either Manetho, Eratosthenes, or any other scribe of the empire, should put his hieratic enigmas in the way of a satisfactory solution. But the Berlin doctor would probably dispute our ideas of him and his Nilotic labours, so that we must pass by both for the present to touch on some of the points which the Chevalier Bunsen has most patiently investigated. The object he originally proposed to himself was to define the limits of Egyptian history, to settle its connexion with that of other ages and nations; to derive from the monuments a clearer knowledge of the place which Egypt occupies in the epic story of human fate and progress; and to fix, two thousand years before the building of Solomon's Temple—the remotest date in history—a wide basis on which to construct the annals of the elder world. He finds a parallel between the empire of Egypt and that of China—in the union of provinces, and in the length of dynasties, we presume, as well as in the vagueness of its chronology. But in his work a classification of the kings is at least attempted, and if every name in the royal line of the realm of sun and sand is not assigned its proper situation, who will say that the fault is Chevalier Bunsen's? That the Chevalier labours in partial darkness, and is liable to error, is shown by the circumstance that he

formerly assumed and maintained that Apappus, whom he describes as head of the sixth dynasty, was the Mæris of the Greeks; and that he is not unwilling to recant a fallacy is proved by his candid disavowal of that belief. This is an incident which ought to be noticed, because it illustrates the temper in which he is disposed to pursue his investigation—a spirit of inquiry and not of assertion, a desire to struggle through doubts, contradictions, and obscurities, to the true historical light, instead of shrouding himself in egotism, and declaring that a mistake must be no mistake because he had affirmed it.

Nevertheless, as we regard it, he believes in much that is disputable; and his main theory, that Eratosthenes is the only exact chronological authority, requires a little more discussion. That Manetho is confused and unintelligible we readily admit. He repeated many names, inserted many that were not strictly regal, did not discriminate between sole-reignant and co-reignant kings, and calculated the order of time upon a basis which it is impossible for us with any certainty to understand. His lists are at variance with those of the Turin papyrus, which itself contains several discrepancies. In fact, among a people whose priests adopted dynastic instead of chronological arrangements, who were anxious to multiply the names of monarchs, and whose method was only interpreted long afterwards by the historical arithmeticians of Greece, what records could we hope to find that were not vitiated by inaccuracy, or injured by confusion? Eusebius interrupts the Chevalier Bunsen's reasoning; but he deals with him like a true Egyptologist, and stigmatises him as an unscrupulous, unsettled, dishonest chronicler, whose reckless levity disturbed the harmonious dynasties of Egypt for the sake of upholding certain pretensions of the Jews. Eusebius, no doubt, was an impudent synchronist, but why denounce him when his statements are unacceptable, and prefer him when they are pleasing? It is to Eratosthenes, however, that our antiquarian looks for positive information. That explorer of historical and traditional archives created a chronology out of a chaos of dates, and there was light over the lost lineage of Egypt.

The difficulties of Egyptian historical genealogy are increased by the elaborate system of royal names, in which one appellation was often borne by many monarchs of the same dynasty. Again, the register of kings, without a clue to their import, and a corroboration of their testimony, might remain in abundance, and yet be valueless. There were also continual opportunities for error in the practice of copying. In settling the lines of proof, too, we usually find some matter cleared away, some newly arranged, some introduced from arbitrary sources. In every effort of Egyptian research it has, in addition, to be borne in mind, that we are dealing with imperfect and scattered remnants of the monumental edifices on which, if hieroglyphics mean anything, the story of the empire is inscribed. Let us add other of the obstacles in the way of historical discovery. Whatever may be said, Menes—Menu—Minos—Minyas—Mannus—Mens—Man—has something mythical about his character and name, as the Adam of Egyptian kings, whose life began in a mystery and ended in a miracle, and whose achievements must be explained by translating the symbolism of legends into the plain language of mortal history. As to the reading of the Jackal-sceptre, supposed to mean the name and style of Sesertesen, is there nothing problematical in that? As the Chevalier warns us, the difference between the *probable* and the *known* should always be kept in mind, for assuredly the phrases which continually disturb our faith—the “must have contained,” the “certainly belong,” the “justified in considering,” the “offer another conjecture”—which occur, “not once or twice in this heroic story,” are not those which are found in the repertory of a sure-footed archæologist or an assured historian. Poor “King Goose,” who figures in the Book of the Dead, has no place assigned to him in the Chevalier Bunsen's regal arrangements, and is, therefore, flung through a gulf of centuries, and lost in sublime obscurity as a being who “may as well have been one of the unchronological kings before Menes.”

On the old but unsettled question of the purpose for which the Pyramids were built, the Chevalier Bunsen has been convinced; they were constructed, he says, to serve as tombs, and as tombs only. We wish to know why? Of their builders, Herodotus knew next to nothing; the Alexandrian Greeks collected far more fable than truth concerning them; and Pliny confessed his total ignorance on the subject. Champollion, Rosellini, Belzoni, Vyse, and Bunsen himself, have principally engaged themselves in investigations as to the dynasty which erected these wonderful and immortal works; but there is enough difficulty connected with that task to teach any modest student not to be sure on a point which profound scholars still hold to be mysterious. We might, however, quote the Chevalier's notice of the middle pyramid, and of its dead occupant during hundreds of ages—a king of ancient Egypt, whose bones are now preserved in the centre of London,—to show that when his quotations fail, he takes refuge in the picturesque.

But the next sentence exhibits the airy nature of all speculations on a subject so remote from the range of certain knowledge. “Mencheres, then, built himself a pyramid, or one was built for him by a grateful nation under his successor; probably the germ of the pyramid under which his corse was found,” in which, therefore, a third, perhaps a fourth, generation was concerned. Yet there is, in this, an aspect of perfect assurance, compared with the latitude of conjuncture allowed for us in the following, though it bears on so important a matter as the reality of a royal line, the representatives of Egypt during a particular period. From a certain epoch the name of Memphite never occurs in the regal lists. “We must, therefore, either suppose the Imperial series to be carried on in the Theban, or that none existed at all. We are, however, bound to adopt the former assumption.” And this “assumption” we find “is as fully substantiated as we can expect it to be.” Indeed, if we pretend to read Egyptian history at all, we must be satisfied with rather a frequent use of conjecture and assumption. For, let us repeat, it is not to the Chevalier Bunsen's theory that we especially object; we object to the credulity of the Egyptologists in general. They confute each other, and believe in themselves. Mr. Osburne, though he bows all round the arena, runs full tilt at every knight who appears; and the Chevalier, though he flatters and praises abundantly, criticises his friends all to pieces, and even, on certain topics, quarrels with Dr. Lepsius. The truth is, that, with the exception of his favourite Eratosthenes, whom he only

depreciates accidentally, he sails stem on among the whole concourse of antiquarians, and demolishes at least, whatever stands in the way of his own ideas. In the work of demolition we can attest his success; but, as we have said, we considered the reconstruction of Egyptian history, to the extent in which philologists believe, to be impossible; and we are only surprised, after the manner in which the Chevalier Bunsen treats those who have affected to read ethnography and geography, as well as politics and religion on the monuments of the Nile, that he should attach so much value to modern decipherings, transpositions, and corrections of the hieroglyphic texts. For our part we appreciate the depth of his learning, and the quality of his criticism; we are willing to allow that, as far as the study of the Nile remains can be carried, he has carried it; but we would dissuade our readers from believing that the cloud is yet lifted from old Egypt. Egypt has a place, and an important place, in universal history, but has her language given up its dead? Are the mystic writings of her kings and priesthods intelligible to our generation? We doubt whether they are to such a degree that from them a page of the nation's annals could be restored. Also, may we remark, that the antiquarians are like the builders of a pyramid; their industry and skill are beyond dispute; but—*Cui Bono?* Patience and conscience like this, applied to modern political and social history, might undo the work of the corrupt and servile chroniclers whose judgments are now the current coin of opinion.

## The Arts.

### MADMOISELLE RACHEL.

THE appearance of Mademoiselle RACHEL at that *bijou* of a theatre, the *Sr. JAMES*'s, is always an event. This week it has stirred the expiring embers of an exhausted season into a flame of enthusiasm. The house has been crowded with delighted audiences, and garnished in nooks and corners with critics, all too happy in the foretaste of a sensation. Let us say at once, that the troupe of “most popular artists” who have accompanied the *tragedienne* are at least highly respectable elocutionists: very different from the troupe we remember in 1855; and the sisters FELIX have the attraction, at least, of resembling their sister.

Mademoiselle RACHEL has seldom, we believe, if ever, acted more finely than on this occasion. She has acted as if her great reputation were at stake in Europe, as indeed it is. Two years ago, when she visited England, it was impossible not to perceive a deterioration of power. She had ceased to act evenly and conscientiously; she almost gabbled at times, in her hurry to reach her “points.” When we heard her at Paris, in the winter, there was the same deep of power, the same disrespect for her art, the same indifference to reputation, lit up every now and then by flashes of her old power. The advent of *Rasouz*, we suppose, has taught her to look to her laurels.

Mademoiselle RACHEL acts now as she did when she had a reputation to make, and made it. In the fierce *Camille*, in the passion-wasted *Phèdre*, in the romantic *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, she has not only excited the many but satisfied the few. She is looking singularly well and strong, almost a little rounded in outline, and not only the marvellous instinct of her conception, and the electrical fascination of her panther-like grace, have spell-bound her audience, but the finely-shaded expression of her utterance, and the subtle elaboration of her by-play, have recalled her best days to her oldest and most constant admirers. It is true that two-thirds of the stalls never take their eyes off their books of the play, owing, we suppose, to what FUSSELL called “de d—d ignorance of the language.” Still there are plenty in the theatre who can see, hear, and appreciate at once RACHEL and RACINE, feel the strange terror of those flashing eyes, and taste the perfect beauty of the poet's verse.

It was a *tour de force* worthy of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA to produce one of MEYERBEER's most elaborate operas without a single rehearsal. Nevertheless, the *Prophète* went smoothly on Tuesday night: there was some slight unsteadiness in the chorus once or twice, but on the whole the opera went brilliantly and effectively. There is not a finer performance to be seen on any stage than the *Fides* of the admirable Madame VIARDOT, and on Tuesday she appeared to be in possession of all her magnificent powers. She sang with consummate skill and force, and her acting, in the cathedral scene especially, remains an example to all who aspire to the rank of dramatic artists, of a perfect conception worked out with equal energy and simplicity. Madame VIARDOT wrung the highest testimony of admiration from the audience—the testimony of tears. TAMBERLIK seemed to be a little out of voice, but he never gave the “*Rè del Cielo*” with more astonishing vigour, piercing the audience through and through with his famous C in alt, and his acting was finished and impressive throughout. Mademoiselle MARAT is the best *Bertha* we have heard. This young lady, by study and perseverance, is taking a high rank in her art; nature has bestowed upon her a sweet face and a delightful voice.

*Otello*, we observe, is announced for next week, the last week of the season. Madame VIARDOT's *Desdemona* and TAMBERLIK's *Otello* are among the glories of the lyric stage. How is it that *Otello* always comes in at the death of the season?

“English Opera” flourishes at DRURY LANE. A Miss DYER made her *débüt* last Saturday in the character of *Anne*, in *Der Freyschutz*, with success, and repeated the character on Tuesday.

We have to apologise for the sad havoc made of the authorship of *Wife & No Wife* in our last week's impression. We had written—“by Mr. HERAUD, with Miss EDITH HERAUD in the part of the heroine.” Our printers made “Miss EDITH HERAUD” the author of the play, and a “Mrs. EDITH HERAUD,” of whose existence we were not aware, the heroine. It is true that another paragraph set matters right, but we feel bound to apologise for a blunder not our own, remembering what ARISTOTLE says on the subject of misspelling and mispronouncing names.

Mademoiselle RACHEL is announced to appear in Madame de GIRARDIN's *Lady Tartuffe*, on Monday, and for the very last time in *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, on Wednesday next.



**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The deaths registered in London, which in the previous week had been 915, rose in that which ended last Saturday to 1066. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-54, the average number was 1087, which, however, comprises the mortality caused by the cholera epidemics of 1849 and 1854, and would in normal conditions have been less than 1000. That average, if raised by a tenth part for increase of population, becomes 1196. The total number of deaths from diarrhoea last week was 93; in the former week it was 67. Nine deaths were returned for last week as caused by cholera, including "cholera infantum" and "choleraic diarrhoea." Six of the cases occurred among children less than one year old; the rest among adults twenty years of age and upwards. Although two are reported as "Asiatic cholera," they were probably only cases of the usual summer epidemic; and, as the season is now comparatively late, it is to be hoped that London will this year escape another visitation. In the corresponding week of 1849 there were 783 deaths from cholera, and in that of last year there were 133.—From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.

**THE LORD MAYOR'S COACHE.**—At a Court of Common Council on Monday, Sir John Key, the chamberlain, stated that he had been served with the copy of a writ at the suit of Alderman Sidney, on account of having refused payment of an order for 100l., until the alderman produced a receipt for 3l. 10s., the amount of assessed tax due upon the City state carriage. An excited discussion ensued, the result of which was that it was referred to the Officers and Clerks Committee to consider the course to be pursued. Mr. T. H. Hall then moved, "That the City Solicitor be instructed to defend Sir John Key in the action." Mr. H. L. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

**A NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.**—Government, we understand, is seriously engaged with a question of a New National Gallery. Ministers feel that the present mode of exhibiting the national pictures—at Windsor, Hampton Court, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and Marlborough House—is eminently unsatisfactory. Plans are before them for the consolidation of these galleries.—*Advertiser.*

**FLOODS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Unusually heavy downfalls of rain have flooded the neighbourhood of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and other parts of the county. A great deal of land has been laid under water, the crops have been damaged, sewers have burst, and streets have presented the appearance of canals. The banks of the Chelt gave way, and the bridge over the stream was completely hidden by the rising of the waters. Walls and palings were carried off, the stream penetrated into the lower floors of the houses, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. No human lives have been lost; but several domestic animals were washed away. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning. At Halifax similar floods have just taken place, and have caused the loss of two lives.

**THE SHIPPING RETURNS** of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 30th of June exhibit a decrease of arrivals, but a further increase in the clearances outward sufficient to demonstrate the continuance of a steady foreign trade.

**ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—The mixed goods train from Derby to Leeds, consisting of twenty-one carriages, came into contact on Wednesday with some obstruction, which caused the third carriage to get off the rails. Seven covered vans and open waggon were smashed to atoms. The rails were torn up, and a great deal of property was destroyed; but no loss of life ensued.

**DR. DAVID DUMBERCK** writes to the *Times* to say that the Sebastopol Committee has made in its Report a most erroneous deduction from his evidence, in supposing that he meant to confirm the opinion that Dr. Hall gave a false account of the state of the Barrack Hospital at Sentari in October last. Dr. Dumberck was too ill at the time to inquire into the condition of that establishment.

**THE POLISH MEETING.**—The meeting which was to have been held on Wednesday, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-Acre, with a view to urging the formation of a Polish Legion and the restoration of Polish nationality, was postponed *sine die* on account of the sudden illness of Sir De Lacy Evans, who was to have presided. Certain unworthy imputations having been cast against Sir De Lacy, he has written to the daily papers to disavow them, and to express his surprise that the meeting was not held without him.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The last advices from India and China report an utter stagnation of all news of importance. In India, public attention and indignation is concentrated on the Public Works Loan, concerning which there is a good deal of mystery. At Canton, the people are waiting for intelligence of the rebels, of which there is a lack. The rice famine has been relieved by importations.

**THE GOODWOOD RACES** took place on Wednesday, when Quince was the leading horse, winning easily by a length.

**THE CROPS AND THE RAIN.**—The crops, fortunately, have not as yet been seriously damaged by the late heavy rains, though they have been laid in many places.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—The commercial condition of the country exhibits further signs of that revival of confidence, if not of positive activity, which has broken in upon the dead stagnation of the winter and spring. Without any very brilliant or extraordinary prosperity, the markets for the most part exhibit steadiness. The Birmingham iron districts, which some months ago, were lamentably distressed, are now in a very favourable condition; and, although Manchester is quiet, and the present is the dull season at Nottingham, the Yorkshire woollen markets and the Irish linen trade have cause for congratulation.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT, SMITHFIELD.**—A meeting was held last week in the vestry-room of St. Bartholomew's to set on foot a subscription for the restoration of the parish church. This church, it appears, is the most ancient in London, having been built in the reign of Henry I.; and consequently, being of the Norman architecture of that period, is unique in the metropolis. The rector, many vestrymen, and others interested in the object were present. A committee was unanimously appointed to raise subscriptions.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 31.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—THOMAS CARTER, Reading, jeweller.

**BANKRUPTS.**—THOMAS EDGLEY, Skinner-place, Sisslane, merchant—GEORGE HOOPER, Arbour-square, Commercial-road East, shipowner—WILLIAM GEORGE BROWN, Dartford, clothier—THOMAS BACON, Colchester, printer—FREDERICK GADD, Chichester, grocer—JAMES STANDING, Batters-terrace, High-street, Peckham, china dealer—EDWARD COCKER, Fore-street, Edmonton, timber merchant—EDWARD DAVIS, Bromley, licensed victualler, and Tottenham, brickmaker—WILLIAM QUINTON, Birmingham, builder—WILLIAM FARMER, Birmingham, nail manufacturer—LEWIS HENRY MEAKIN and JOHN FARRALL, Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware manufacturers—ALBION OAKLEY, Derby, rope manufacturer—WILLIAM CALNUTE BODLEY, Ekester, ironfounder—HENRY ELLIS SKINNER, Tiverton, saddler—JAMES HENRY MILL, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchant—HENRY TOPFER, Manchester, provision dealer—JAMES BRIDLEY and ROBERT ARROWSMITH, JUN., Manchester, silk manufacturers—PETER JAMESON, Staleybridge, Lancashire, tailor—JAMES EDWARD DAWSON, Manchester, money scrivener.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. HENDERSON, Glasgow, baker—R. ARBUTHNOT, Peterhead, merchant—H. HEDLOP, Dumfries, Argyleshire, engraver—G. LAING, Dumfries, grocer—J. WEMES, Edinburgh, linendraper.

Friday, August 3.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—HENRY SPENCER, Ross, Herefordshire, linendraper.

**BANKRUPTS.**—S. SALTER, GAWAY, Kent-street, Southwark, victualler—JOSEPH HATWARD, Church-court, Old Jewry, woolen warehouseman—JAMES MITCHELL, Lane Ends, Keighley, manufacturer—JAMES WILSON, Bowling, Yorkshire, innkeeper—JOSEPH PROFFITT, Oldbury, Worcestershire, grocer—JOHN SCOTT, Nottingham, grocer—HERBERT GEORGE JAMES and JOHN JAMES, Leadenhall-street, engineers—WILLIAM SCUDLOR, Blackheath, livery stable keeper—GEORGE F. WILFORD, Northamptonshire, scrivener—WILLIAM THORNE, Queen-street-place, City, railway contractor—WILLIAM GREGORY, Sheffield, toy manufacturer—JOSEPH MEERKE, Sheffield, draper—VOHA SALMON (known as Salmon and Co.), 334, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, boot and shoe manufacturer—WILLIAM TREGO, 16, Gunter's-grove, West Brompton, and Moor-park-terrace, King's-road, Fulham, builder—JAMES HALL, Nottingham, broker—WALTER JAMES PALMER, Hotwell, Bristol, cattle dealer—RICHARD HARDEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—GEORGE ARMITAGE, JOHN FRANKISH, WILLIAM FRANKISH, and THOMAS BARKER, Sheffield, railway carriage manufacturers—BRYAN KIERMAN, Manchester, clothier—JOSEPH TRAVIS, Green Bridge, near Newchurch, Lancashire, woolen manufacturer and printer.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**COWBUEN.**—July 28, at Herne-bay, prematurely, the wife of George Cowburn, Esq.: a daughter.

**HALLETT.**—July 29, at Mountfield House, Musbury, Devon, the wife of William Trelawny Hallett, Esq.: a son.

**ST. CLAIR.**—July 25, at Paris, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair: a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**BROWN-CHRISTIE.**—June 22, at the British Embassy, Constantinople, George Barron Brown, Esq., eldest son of Isaac Baker Brown, Esq., of Connaught-square, Hyde-park, to Marie Anne, second daughter of Matteo Christie, Esq., of Constantinople.

**CARPENTER-REDFERN.**—REDFERN-CARPENTER.—July 31, at St. George's Middlesex, Richard, eldest son of Richard Carpenter, Esq., of Maryland Villa, Leytonstone-road, to Sarah Brook, only daughter of the late Richard Redfern, Esq., of Princes-road, Southwark.—At the same time, Samuel George, youngest son of the late Richard Redfern, Esq., of Princes-road, Southwark, to Anne Maria, second daughter of Richard Carpenter, Esq., of Maryland Villa, Leytonstone-road, Essex.

**GLYN-PERRY.**—July 25, at the parish church, Harlow, Clayton William Feake Glyn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, of Dorrington House, Sheering, in the county of Essex, to Mary Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the late Thomas Perry, of Moor Hall, in the same county, Esq.

## DEATHS.

**CALL.**—July 28, at Teignmouth, Devon, George Coltsford Call, Esq., in his 72nd year.

**LOWTH.**—July 28, at Portsmouth, within an hour after his reaching the shore from the Crimea, Colonel John J. Lowth, of the 88th Regiment, C.B. and A.D.C. to her Majesty, third son of the late Rev. Robert Lowth, formerly of Grove House, Chiswick, M.P. for Kent, aged 51, from the effects of a very severe wound, received while at the head of his men in the successful entry into the suburb of Sebastopol, during the attack of the 18th of June.

**MAUNSELL.**—July 11, in the trenches before Sebastopol, by the bursting of a shell, Edward Beauchamp Maunsell, Captain 39th Regiment, fourth son of Richard Maunsell, of Oakley-park, county Kildare, Esq.

## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, August 3, 1855.

THE Funds have been very steady throughout the week, the immense amounts withdrawn for the Continent, for French Loan, &c., notwithstanding. Speculation seems to have gone into other channels for the present, and the market for *bona fide* investments or sales prevail. In the Foreign Market there has been an inquiry after the French Loan at 2 1/2 and 3 per cent. premium. The English subscribers, it is thought, will receive about one-sixth part for which they applied. Peruvian 4 per cent. continue very firm, the Deferred 3 per cent. stock of the same state has advanced 1 and 1 1/2 per cent. Venezuela Bonds have had an advance, in consequence of some speculative purchases. Turkish 6 per cent. is steady at 90, and the rise would seem now to be over for the present. In the Railway Market there has been a slight depression, the Traffic returns not promising very great things. Great Western of Canada has been largely dealt in, and, possibly, profits realised, for the market is flatter again. All the Foreign Railways are very firm, and likely to continue so, their funds and revenues being in a satisfactory state. Joint Stock Banks Shares are much sought after, and the City Bank Shares have risen to 10 and 11 premium; Bank of London to 4 and 5 premium. In the Mining Market there is but little doing. Crystal Palace Shares are very flat.

Money is very easy, and any hour may bring us a telegraph from Sebastopol that will send the Funds up 2 per cent. At present the uncertain state of the command in the Crimea, and the prospect of another winter's campaign, is keeping back the Funds, everything else being in their favour—fair harvest prospects, easy money, and no very discouraging news from the seat of war.

At four o'clock Consols leave off, 91 1/2.  
Turkish 6 per cent. 91 1/2; Peruvian 4 per cent. 90, 92;  
Deferred ditto 3 per cent. 88, 90; Prussian 5 per cent. 100, 102;  
Venezuelan, 31, 32.

The demand for money is greater this afternoon, although Consols are firm.

Caledonians, 63, 64; Eastern Counties, 114, 115; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 56, 57; Great Northern, 90, 91; Ditto, A stock, 674, 684; Ditto, B stock, 125, 127; Lancaster and Carlisle, 73, 74; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81, 82; London and Brighton, 98, 100 x. d.; London and North-Western, 94, 95; London and South Western, 86, 87; Great Western, 84, 85; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 83, 84; Midland, 70, 71; Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 61, 62; South Eastern, 60, 61; Berwick, 72, 73; Yorks, 48, 49; Oxford and Worcester, 25, 27; Scottish Central, 105, 107; South Devon, 134, 141; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 84, 85; Bombay and Baroda, 14, 24 pm.; Eastern of France, 364, 37; East Indian Five per cent. Guaranteed, 244, 245; Ditto, Extension, 3, 34 pm.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 71, 72 dia.; Great Central of France, 54, 55 pm.; Great Luxembourg, 34, 34; Great Western of Canada, 224, 23; Ditto, New, 1, 1 pm.; Madras, 102, 104; Namur and Liege, 54, 55; Northern 4, 5; Rouen, 201, 202; Paris and Lyons, 409, 410; Paris and Orleans, 40, 41; Paris and Rouen, 48, 50; Rouen and Havre, 26, 27; Royal Swedish, 11, 12 dia.; Sambre and Meuse, 91, 92; Scinde, 2, 34 pm.; Western of France, 11, 12 pm.; Agua Frias, 1, 1; Imperial Brazil, 21, 22; Cocones, 34, 44; St. John del Rey, 27, 29; Cobre Copper, 58, 60 x. d.; Linars, 64, 64; Lustranina, 1, 1; Pontgibaud, 134, 141; Santiago de Cuba, 4, 5; South Australian, 1, 1; Waller, 1, 1; United Mexican, 34, 4; Australasian, 88, 90; British North American, 84, 85; London (Shelly's), 44, 5 pm.; City (Carden's), 104, 11 pm.; London Chartered of Australia, 194, 204; Oriental Bank, 41, 43; Union of Australia, 704, 714 x. d.; Australian Agricultural, 284, 294; Canada Land, 126, 128; Canada Government, 6 per cent., 114, 116; Crystal Palace, 24, 24; General Screw Steam, 184, 185; North British Australasian, 4 dia. per; Oriental Gas, 11, 12 x. d.; Peel Rivers, 24, 24 x. d.; Scottish Australian Investment, 11, 11 pm.; South Australian Land, 364, 374.

## CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, August 3, 1855.

THE supplies of English and Foreign Wheat though moderate, are fully equal to the demand, and the little business doing in Wheat is at 1s. under the prices of Monday. It must be said, however, that holders are generally firm in declining to submit to any reduction. There has been next to nothing doing in floating cargoes. A cargo of Galia Wheat on passage has been sold at 70s. cost, freight, and insurance. The demand for Maize does not continue at the advanced prices demanded for it by holders. A cargo of American of the coast has been sold at 38s. Barley meets a very slight sale at former rates. There is again a fair supply of Oats in fine condition. Monday's market is supported, but it is probable that a decline of 6d. must be submitted to. No alteration in Beans or Peas.

## BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	214	214	214	215	214	214
3 per Cent. Red.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
3 per Cent. Cons.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Consols for Account	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 2 1/2 per Cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	.....	.....	231	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	31
Ditto, under sale at 1s.	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000	.....	19	19	19	19	19
Ditto, £500	.....	21	19	22	19	24
Ditto, Small	.....	25	22	24	22	23

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brasilian Bonds	100	Russian Bonds, 5 per	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.	.....	Cents, 1852	101 1/2
Chilian 6 per Cents.	.....	Russian 4 per Cents.	107
Danish 5 per Cents.	.....	Spanish 3 p. Ct. N. Del.	104
Ecuador Bonds	44	Spanish Committee Cri.	.....
Mexican 3 per Cents.	21 1/2	of Coup. not fun.	4
Mexican 5 per Ct. for	.....	Venezuela 4 per Cents.	31 1/2
Acc. August 16	21 1/2	Belgian 4 per Cents.	64
Portuguese 4 per Cents.	.....	Dutch 4 per Cents.	64
Portuguese 5 p. Cents.	.....	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	90 1/2

**MADLE, RACHEL,**  
**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. MITCHELL**  
 begs respectfully to announce, that in consequence of the numerous pressing demands, that Madlle. RACHEL should give One Performance of the late Madame de Girardin's popular play of *LADY TARTUFFE*, which was produced in London with such extraordinary success in 1853, arrangements have been made by which it will be presented (for One Night only) on Monday evening next, August 6th; and, as Madlle. Rachel's departure from London will not take place until Thursday next, to proceed by the Pacific, from Liverpool, on Saturday, August 11th, it is arranged to terminate her engagement by the repetition and final performance of *ADRIENNE LECOUCREUR*, on Wednesday evening, August 8th.

The concluding performances will therefore take place in the following order:—  
 On Monday evening, August 6th, for the BENEFIT of Madlle. RACHEL, Madame de Girardin's popular play of *LADY TARTUFFE*, Virginie de Blossac, Madlle. Rachel.  
 And the last performance, on Wednesday evening, August 8th, the play of *ADRIENNE LECOUCREUR*, in which Madlle. Rachel will sustain her celebrated character of Adrienne, being positively her last appearance in London; previously to her departure for America.  
 Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

**THEATRE ROYAL SADLER'S WELLS.**  
 The OLYMPIC COMPANY, under the management of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, August 6th, Tuesday 7th, and Wednesday, 8th, 1855. The performances will commence with a new Comedietta, in two acts, called *TIT FOR TAT*! Mr. Frankland, Mr. Emery, Mr. Sowerby, Mr. F. Robson; Mr. Frederick Thornby, Mr. Alfred Wigan; Mr. Easy Bolter, Mr. E. Clifton; Mrs. Frankland, Miss Maskell; Mrs. Sowerby, Miss Bromley; Rose Miss Marston. The Olympic Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Barnard. To be followed by a Comic Drama, called *THE FIRST NIGHT*. Achille Talma Dufard (a French Actor); Mr. Alfred Wigan; Manager of the Theatre; Mr. Leslie; The Stage Manager, Mr. Franks; Call Boy, Master Rogers; The Author, Mr. H. Cooper; Mr. Pitarso, Mr. Danvers; Alonzo, Mr. Moore; Rose Dufard, Miss Julia St. George; Arabella Fotheringay, Miss Emily Ormonde. To conclude with the Farce of *THE WANDERING MINSTREL*! Mr. Crinquin, Mr. J. H. White; Herbert Carol, Mr. Binge; Mr. Tweddle, Mr. H. Cooper; Jon Bass, Mr. F. Robson; Mr. Crinquin, Miss Stevens; Julia, Miss Marston; Peggy, Miss Bromley.

Boxes, First Circle, 3s.; Second ditto, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock. Performance commences at Seven. Half-price to Boxes only, at Nine o'clock. Private Boxes and Places to be obtained of Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box-office, daily, from Eleven to Three.

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